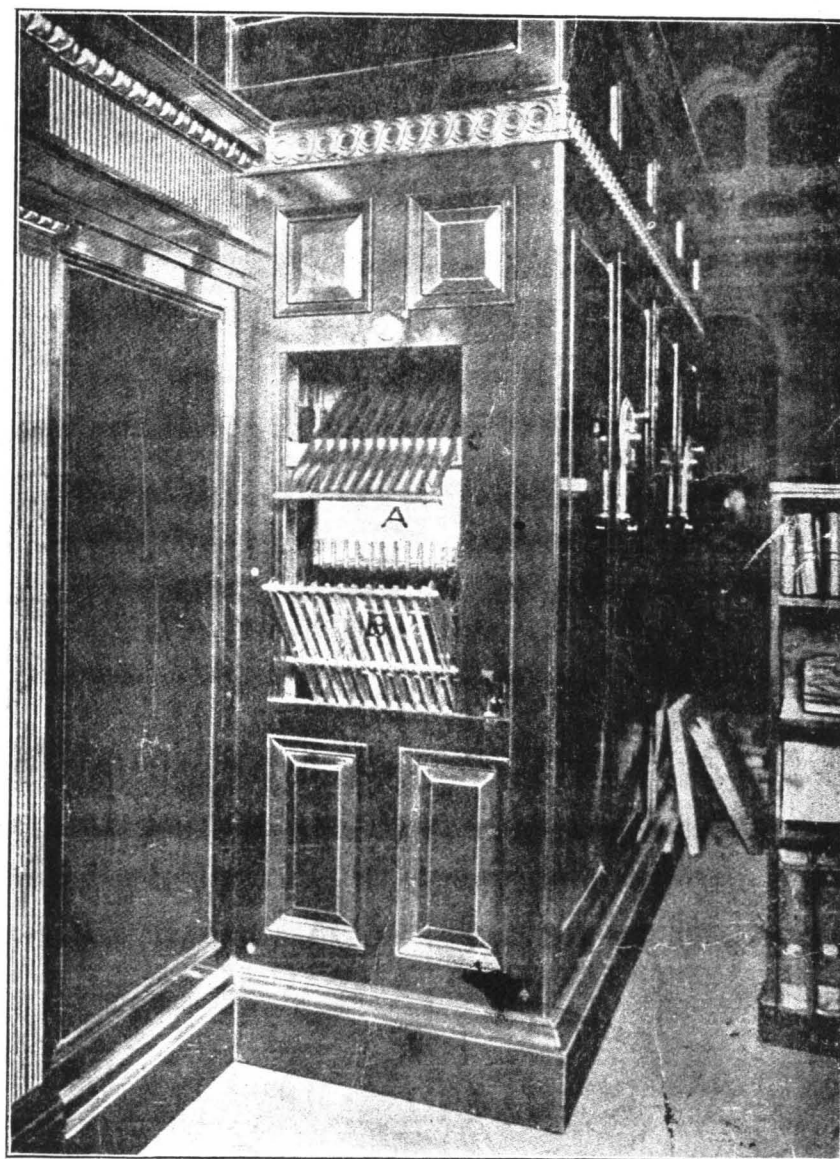


THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



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March 1904
P. 1

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GOVERNMENT PLANTS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By J. E. PRICE

THE U. S. Government has long recognized the value of electricity, using it in many practical ways and in experiment, and it (the Government) has some most excellent electric plants and competent men to operate them. Such plants can be seen in the Capital City, in a number of the Department buildings, as the Treasury, State, War and Navy, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Post Office, Patent Office and Government Printing Office. All the power plants in these places have their electric connections in good shape, and there are others in like condition.

The Treasury—a department of vast and varied interests, with much work, outside of clerical, done in the building—has a plant consisting of twelve boilers of 70-horse power each; two engines of 30 and one of 14-horse power, and fourteen electric motors, used for operating presses, ventilating machinery, etc. One of the engines drives a macerating machine for destroying national bank notes, from \$150,000 to \$500,000 worth of these being thus treated each day. The elevators are hydraulically operated. There are twenty-six employees in the power department, whose wages run from \$600 to \$1,400, the latter amount for the chief engineer.

The State, War and Navy plant consists of twelve boilers, each of 60-horsepower, twelve for heating and three automatic engines of 600-horsepower each. Current is also furnished from this building for

lighting the White House. The employees in the power department here number forty-one—a chief engineer, nine assistants, a plumber and twenty-seven firemen. Chief's salary is \$1,400, assistants, \$1,000.

A large part of the Post Office's basement is occupied by its power battery and electric outfit. There are twelve horizontal, tubular boilers of 100-horsepower each, four generators of 250-horsepower and four of 125-horsepower each. Power is also supplied from this place to several branch buildings of the Post Office Department. The main building has eight hydraulic and three electrically moved elevators and 6,000 electric lamps. The chief engineer's pay is \$1,400; assistants, \$1,000; dynamo tenders, \$900.

The Patent Office power plant furnishes light for its own use and for the Pension Office and Civil Service buildings. There are in the outfit three boilers of 220-horsepower each, and four electrical units, two of 100, one of 75 and one of 50 kilowatts. Salary of chief here is \$1,400, and chief assistant's \$1,200.

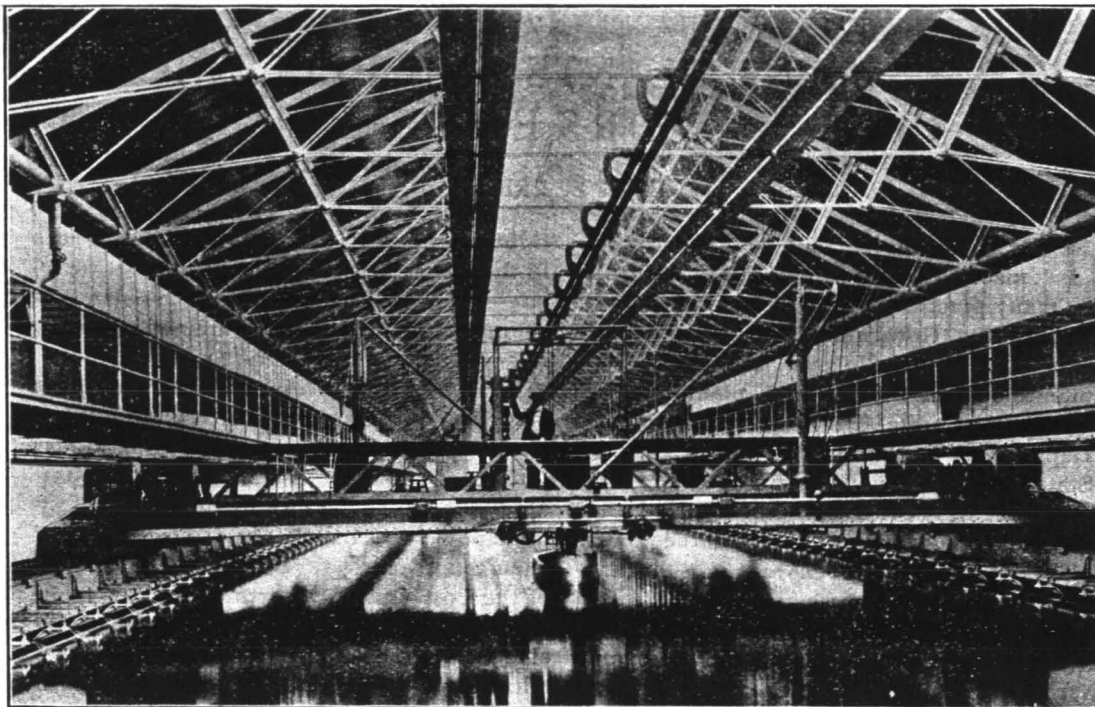
In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there are three boilers of 250-horsepower each and four of 125-horsepower, two Rice and Sargent tandem engines and two Ames tandems, all direct connected. Chief engineer gets \$1,500, three assistants \$900 to \$1,200 each, three dynamo tenders \$780 each.

It may be stated that wages paid by the Government to workers in power depart-

ments, electrical and other, are not comparatively high. Private concerns often pay more for such services. As an illustration we can use a building where boiler capacity is over 3,000-horsepower in eleven units, with engines of 600 to 400 horsepower. Here salaries range from \$720 for fireman, \$1,200 for electrician, to \$1,800 for chief engineer.

In the matter of the Government's electrical equipments the huge printing office

Tons of paper are annually used in the Printing Office—about 100,000 reams flat and 110 in rolls for book, alone; 1,700 reams of cover paper, 35,000 reams of writing paper and other kinds in great quantities are also used. The paper is carried up from the street floor by five electrically moved freight elevators, and there are eight electric passenger elevators. One of these lifts 10,000 pounds at 150 feet per minute. The power plant consists of eight



MODEL-TESTING TANK

in Washington leads all others, and it is the finest place of the kind in the world. The new building is seven stories in height, fronting 175 feet on North Capitol street and extending 408 feet along G street. The material used is red brick with terra cotta and sand stone trimming and there are 12,000,000 pounds of steel in the framing. The structure shelters 4,000 employees, and its work requires expenditure of \$6,500,000 annually. Its printing outfit of 150 or more presses is by run direct connected motors, and ruling, stitching, stamping and other machines are also moved by electric current. In fact, all light, power and heat are furnished by electricity.

300-horsepower marine Scotch boilers, built for working pressure of 150 pounds; one 300 kw. 125 volt generator, at 150 r. p. m.; one 125 kw. generator of same voltage and speed; two Crocker-Wheeler generators of 600 kw, 100 r.p. m., and two Allis engines of like capacity. The Allis engines are all compound direct connected, the larger one being 22x44x42, the smaller, 10x19x30 and 16x30x30. The small machines receive steam at 125 pounds pressure, and are arranged to run 150 r. p. m. There is a switchboard 82 feet long, 9 feet high, and two sets of busbars, one for light and one for power. Electricity also runs a number of the pumps.

The Government Printing Office is thought to be fireproof—it should be. Outside of floors there is very little wood in the structure. The iron and steel work is covered with firebrick and the under-structure

Another fireproof building (there are a few such in Washington) and where electricity is employed in some peculiar features, is the Congressional Library.

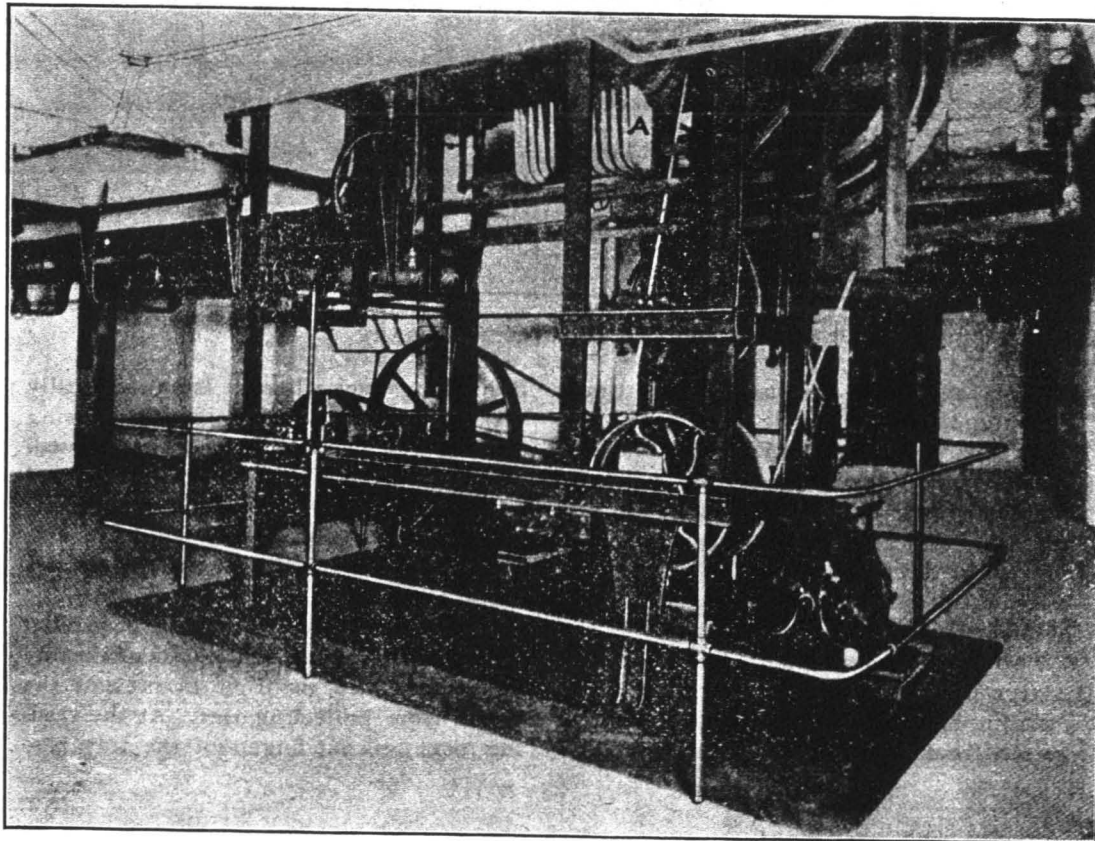
From comparatively few books and ordi-



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

of the floors is of brick and concrete. Besides a large area of maple flooring in the building there are 210,000 square feet of wooden block floor, 300,000 square feet of cement and 15,000 square feet of tile and mosaic.

nary quarters this library has grown into a collection of over a million volumes, besides pamphlets, periodicals, etc., and is housed in a magnificent building, the cost of which was \$6,347,000, exclusive of cost of ground, \$585,000.



DRIVING GEAR, CAPITOL CARRIER

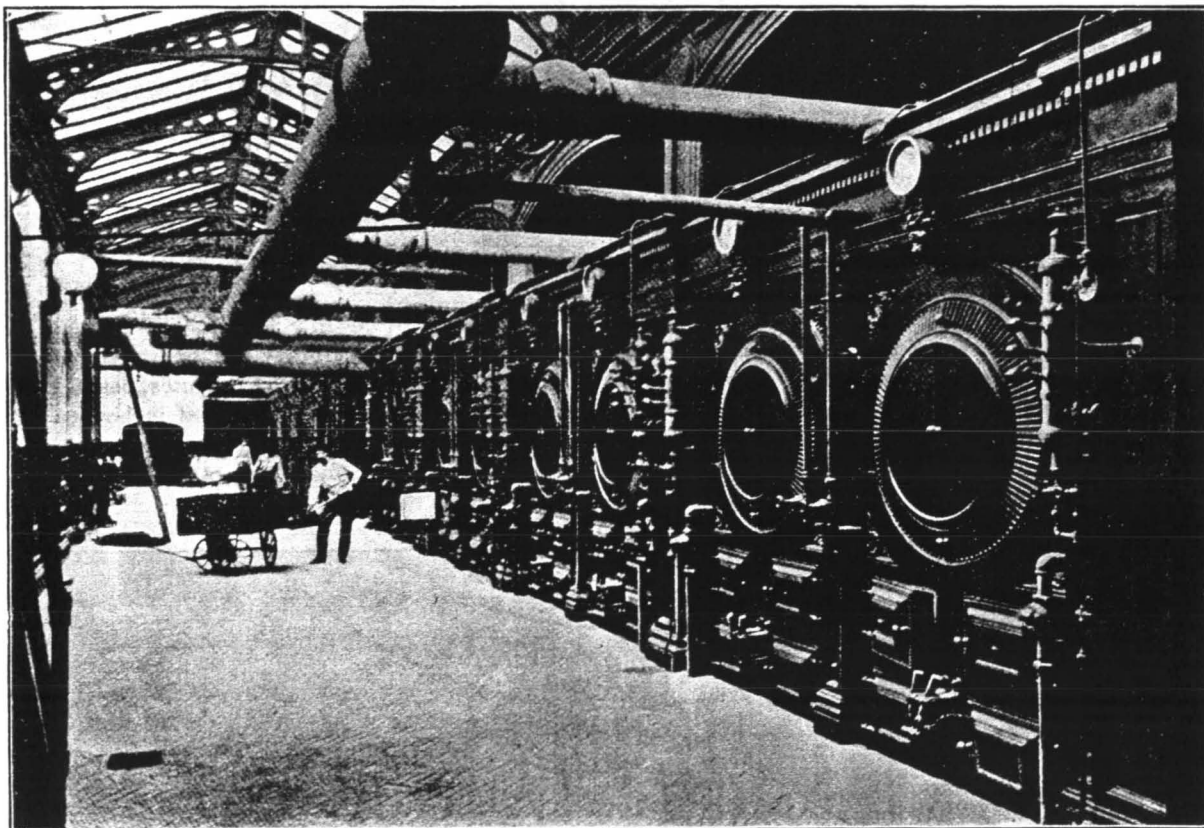
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The library is used by Senators and Representatives in Congress; also by the public, and the handling of books involves the use of considerable machinery. The building is very large, being 470 feet long by 340 feet wide, with nearly eight acres of floor space; but the power plant is located outside, under the parking nearby.

The steam plant consists of sixteen 60-horsepower boilers in two batteries. One-

several kinds, making an equivalent to 9,863 of ordinary 16-candle lamps.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Library's mechanical features is the book-carrying apparatus. When a book is wanted a ticket for it is placed in a small shooting leather case, which is then put in a pneumatic tube and sent from the central desk in the reading room to one of the book stacks. Here an attendant puts the book



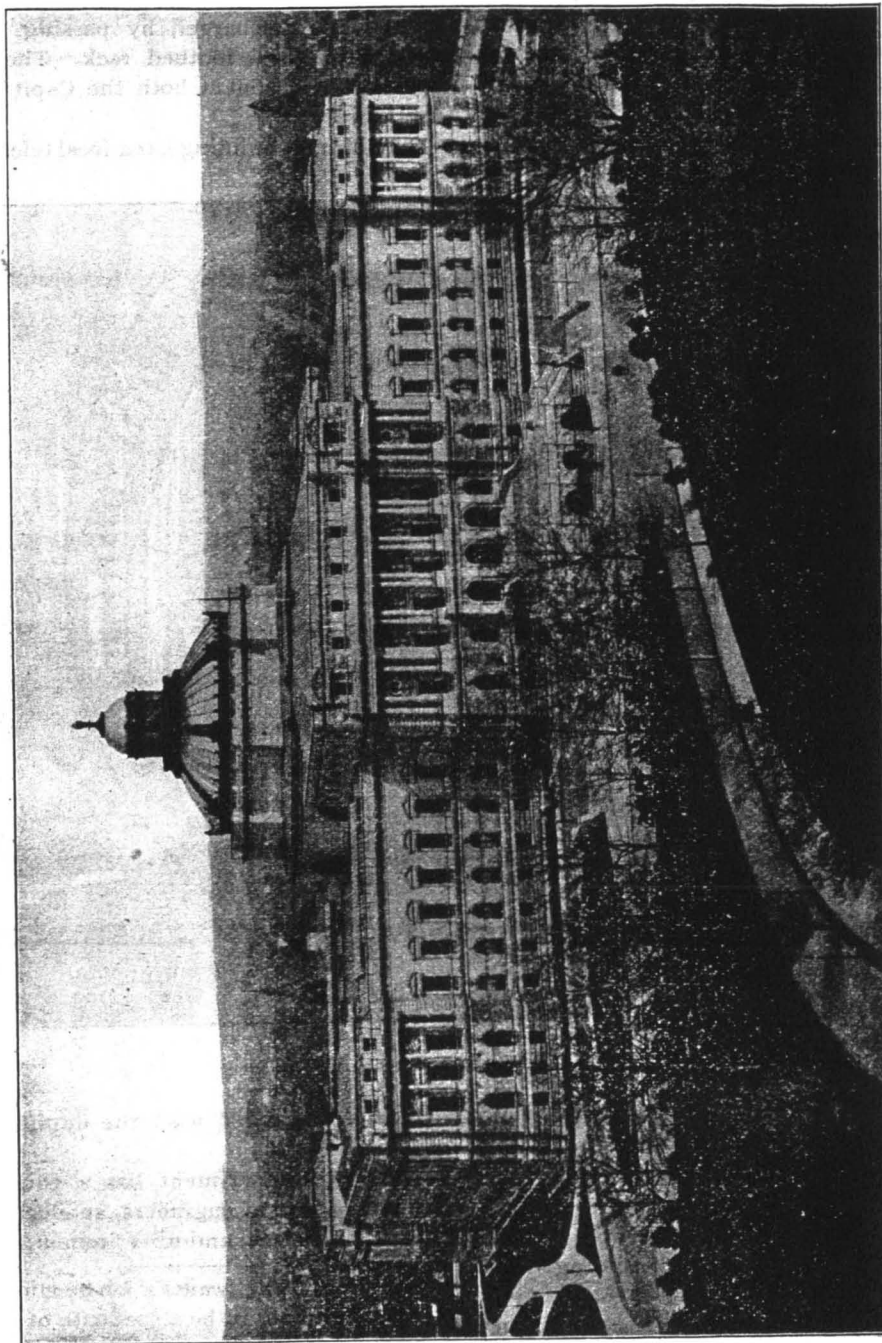
BOILER ROOM, NEW LIBRARY

half of the boilers are used at one time, operating the main electric lighting engines from dusk until 10 o'clock, p. m., and the elevator and book-carrying machinery, ventilating fans and pneumatic tubes all day and evening. The electric generating plant consists of three 100-kilowatt and one 25-kilowatt dynamos, driven by steam engines of about 400-horsepower aggregate.

Two thousand two hundred windows and a large skylight area furnish light for the building in the daytime; at night, light is gotten from 7,624 incandescent lamps of

desired on a rack where it is automatically picked up by the continually moving carrier and delivered at the desk mentioned. The carriers consist of a pair of parallel endless sprocket chains $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, each set having eighteen book-trays suspended to it, being run by a small electric motor at speed of 100 feet per minute. The tray bottoms have horizontal sets of parallel brass fingers attached to the back of the tray and turning up in front to prevent the books from projecting over. At the reading room desk the fingers of the tray pass

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

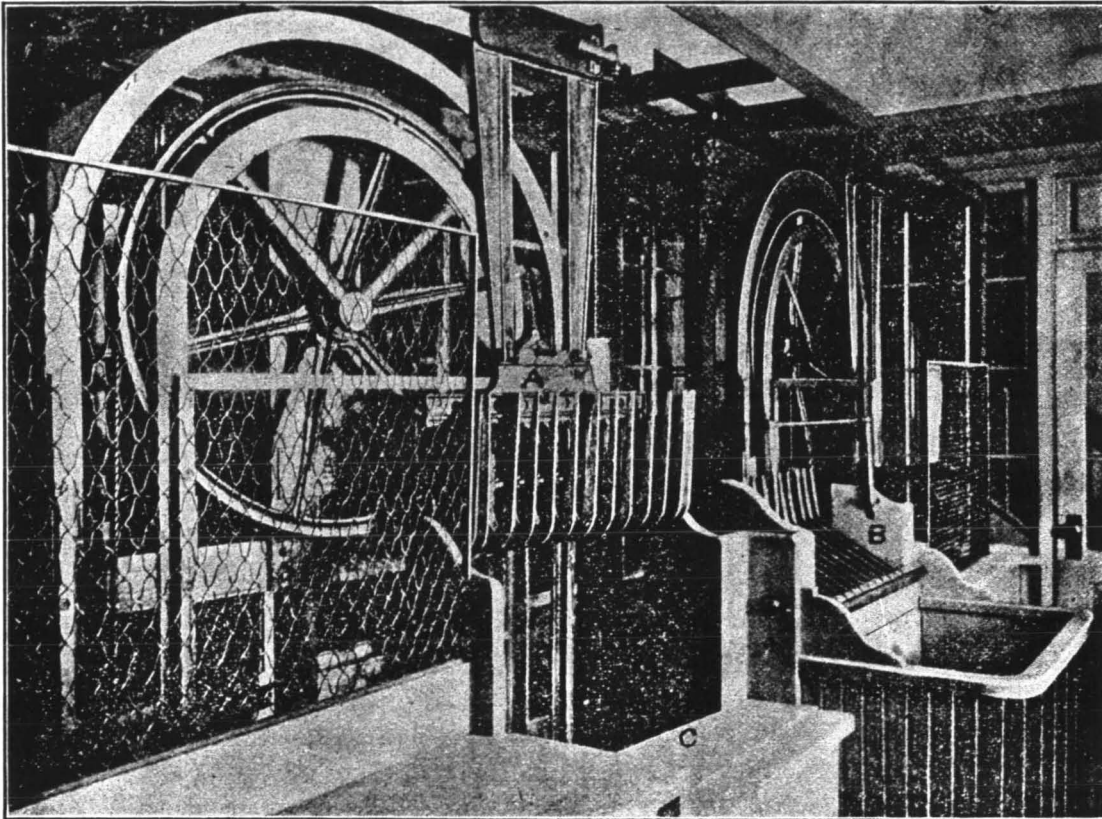
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through a similar set of teeth, thus freeing itself of the load, which slips into a padded receptacle.

The automatic action of the tray is gotten from a set of ten movable keys on its back, one for each of the nine stackdeck stations and one general key. After a book is taken up in passage a dial is set by hand, by which the general key is withdrawn, and

their unattached ends turned up; it is hung from the top like a pendulum and travels in an upright position. Its loads are taken on by passing through a corresponding toothed trough and discharged by passing downward through a toothed rack. These, of course, are located at both the Capitol and the Library.

The Library building has a local telephone



LIBRARY TERMINAL, CAPITOL CARRIER

the tray is thus prevented from taking on another book along the line until the load is deposited.

A small tunnel extends from the Library to the Capitol, and through this runs a book-carrying apparatus, consisting of a flexible endless wire cable running over large sheaves located at each end of the route and having attached to it at opposite ends of the loop grooved trolleys, which run between a pair of rails parallel to each other. A carrier for books and papers is hung to each of the two trolleys, and consists of a set of deep parallel hooks with

exchange connected with the Capitol and city exchanges.

The power department has a chief and four assistant engineers, an electrician with one assistant, and nine firemen.

When a preacher wants a job he must first join a conference or be a graduate of a certain college," declared the labor official. "When a lawyer wants to transact business in the United States courts he must join an association, yet when we say that a man should not work unless he joins a society composed of his brother workers, we are condemned."—Exchange.

WORLD'S PROGRESS.

Manchuria has a population of 8,500,000.

The engines of a first-class man-of-war cost about \$700,000.

Parisians smoke cigarettes made of the leaves of the coffee plant.

In the past forty years 4,000,000 persons have emigrated from Ireland.

To crush a half-inch cube of granite requires a weight of eleven tons.

The sunken Variag was the fastest vessel in the world of her (7,000-ton) class.

The murders in the United States in 1903 numbered 8,976; the lynching, 104.

Japan is so mountainous that but one-sixth of its area can be cultivated.

A syndicate is about to open extensive coal areas under the sea near Halifax.

All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths.

The maximum train load on the Trans-Siberian Railway is 500 tons; in America, 2,500 net tons.

The burden of pensions has shrunk in ten years from \$2.24 to \$1.32 per \$1,000 of taxable wealth.

Switzerland buys from the United States in a year but \$200,000, while selling to us \$21,000,000.

Articles admitted to the United States free of duty make up 45 per cent in value of our imports.

The number of suicides in a city is in direct proportion to the number of its German inhabitants.

The mortality from consumption in German cities is now but four-sevenths that of twenty-five years ago.

The Mecca Railway has now reached a point directly east of the Dead Sea on the high tablelands of Moab.

The Panama Canal will make the United States the trade arbiter of the world, but it will "pay" only indirectly.

Since the Paris underground railway was opened, four years ago, no less than 50 per cent of the employes have died, been killed, or left on account of bad health.

The American Sewing Machine Company sold in Turkey last year 60,000 machines, which is more than \$1,000,000 worth.

The Russian warships carry exceptionally large batteries of rapid-fire guns for protection against torpedo boat attacks.

Mr. T. Stead's experiment, the daily Paper, in London, proved a costly failure, and came to an untimely end with its thirty-second number.

There are now living in the royal aquarium, in Russia, several carp that are known to be more than 600 years old.

The world's yield of gold at this time is \$350,000,000. Of this amount South Africa furnishes \$70,000,000 and the United States \$74,425,000.

Lightning, when it strikes a tree, sometimes converts the sap into steam with such energy that it explodes, scattering the wood in every direction.

Harbin is about 600 miles north of Port Arthur, 350 miles west of Vladivostock, and five days by boat on the Sungari River from the Amur.

The very rich and highly cultivated prairies of Manchuria, which extend from Niuchwang 450 miles to Harbin, will furnish ample food for the Russian army.

The construction of the Louisiana, at the New Orleans yard, has proceeded much more rapidly than that of any other battleship ever constructed by the United States.

The Red Cross Society of Russia is the richest in the world, having \$8,000,000 in its treasury; it is well organized and will do efficient work from the beginning.

Dolls are often displayed in the cottage windows of Servia. They are put up as a sign to announce to wayfarers that a marriageable daughter dwells in the house.

Spain now purchases from the United States \$15,500,000 worth a year; an increase of 50 per cent since 1898. American ice cream freezers and rubber overshoes are seen in all Spanish villages.

The commerce of the countries fronting on the scene of war in the far east amounts to about \$600,000,000 per year, of which the United States has about one-sixth, or \$100,000,000.

Western raisers of cattle are complaining bitterly that they are getting less money a pound than they received a few years ago. Eastern buyers are wailing because their steaks and chops are still extravagant in cost.

The value of the six important crops of the United States in 1903 were: Corn, \$953,000,000; hay, \$556,000,000; cotton, \$500,000,000; wheat, \$442,000,000; oats, \$268,000,000; potatoes, \$151,000,000; total, \$2,870,900,000.

Russian steamers plying between ports in European Russia and those in the far east receive from the government a subsidy equal to the dues paid by the steamer for passage through the Suez Canal, i. e., \$170 per ton.

Sven Hedin has found buried in ruins in the Desert of Gobi, Chinese paper that dates to the third century. According to Chinese sources paper was manufactured as early as the second millennium before the Christian era.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at their annual dinner in New York City on the 11th of February, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incandescent lamp, and at the same time the fifty-seventh birthday of Thomas A. Edison.

The gold dollar of the United States is the monetary standard of Canada, British Honduras, and Colombia, and it is anticipated that Mexico will attain the gold standard, with the American dollar as its unit, at an early date.

Five millions of Canadians buy of the United States \$110,000,000 or \$22 each; 40,000,000 of Englishmen buy of the United States \$600,000,000 or \$15 each; 50,000,000 of Germans buy of the United States \$500,000,000, or \$4 each.

Experiments made by the scientists appointed for the purpose by the French government show that the resistance of the atmosphere to the motion of a high-speed train often amounts to half the total resistance which the locomotive must overcome.

Observations of the Baltimore fire proved that the tall, massive, fireproof structures did not form, as it was hoped they would, a fire screen to prevent the onward sweep of

a conflagration. They took fire apparently with as much rapidity as the other buildings, and when once alight burned like a gigantic torch, which threw abroad, high up in midair, large masses of combustible material, to be scattered far and wide over the surrounding buildings.

The Japanese constitution guarantees absolute freedom of religious belief, and the gospel of Christ is preached from one end of the empire to the other. In Japan there are members of Christian churches who command her battleships, who sit in her cabinets, who preside over her Parliament.

Hudson Bay, over which the Dominion government has determined to exercise absolute sovereignty as the "Canadian Sea," to the exclusion of the New England whalers, who alone have used its waters, is 1,000 miles north and south and 600 miles east and west, with a strait 100 miles wide.

The number of soldiers engaged in the war of the Revolution was 184,038; in the war with France, 3,216; in the war 1812 with Great Britain, 286,730; in the Seminole war in Florida, 22,795; in the Mexican war, 78,718; in the rebellion, 2,213,363; in the Spanish war, 312,000; in the Philippines, 149,438.

"The unknown army," as the Commissioner of Pensions calls the living soldiers of the civil war who have not applied for pensions, number about 200,000, or about 30 per cent of the total number of survivors, who are placed at about 900,000. This "unknown army" is applying for pensions at the rate of about 14,000 a year.

The production of cotton goods in Russia is growing very fast, and as they have their designs on securing the trade of Manchuria in this line it is only reasonable to suppose that they will eventually secure that important trade. Russia secured the monopoly of the cotton business of Persia by giving a bounty of three cents a pound to her manufacturers.

From Port Arthur it is 300 miles, a little south of west, to Chemulpo, the seaport of Seoul. From Port Arthur to Taku, the port of Peking, it is 163 miles. The Korean Strait is about 150 miles wide and is 650 miles south of Vladivostok. Wiju, near the

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mouth of the Yalu River, on its Korean side, is 220 miles northwest of Port Arthur. The distance by rail from Port Artur to Harbin is 650 miles.

The possibilities of transportation over the Siberian railway is limited by the facilities on Lake Baikal. The ice-crusher ferryboat can carry but twenty-five cars and make but two trips in twenty-four hours. Therefore, but a thousand men a day could be transferred. The ice on the lake reaches a thickness of nine and a half feet, but it forms windrows and fissures, which make marching across it extremely hazardous.

Mr. Carnegie, in the London Times, declares that the preferential policy of Mr. Chamberlain is directed solely against the United States, and that a discrimination against American foodstuffs in British ports would be regarded here as an act of commercial hostility, and would be followed by prompt reprisals. He suggests that the first step would probably be the suspension of bonding privilege, by virtue of which Canada's entire foreign trade for nearly half a year passes through our ports duty free, while a very great proportion of her trade for the rest of the year is similarly carried on through Portland, Boston, and other Eastern ports. He assumes the suspension of the bonding privilege would just about offset the preferential scheme.

The bad economic condition of the Russian peasantry may be shown by the statistics of farm animals. The Russian novelist Uspenski once wrote a story of peasant life, which he called "A Quarter of a Horse," and which was intended to set forth, in the guise of fiction, the social and economic status of an agricultural population that had only one horse to every four families. Statistics compiled by the zemstvos of the central provinces show that, even before the agricultural crisis became as acute as it is now, 20 to 30 per cent of the peasant farmers in the formerly rich provinces of Chernigof, Voronezh, Poltava, Saratof, Kursk, and Tambof, did not have even a single horse, while nearly one third of the entire population of Voronezh had neither horse nor cow. In the province of Riazan 32,000 peasant proprietors out of 80,000 had no horse, and 21,000 had neither horse nor cow.

The merit of the discovery of radium, by Professor and Mme. Curie, is enhanced by the fact that poverty forced them to work with inadequate laboratory facilities, and, too, M. Curie had to teach physics to young pupils to secure money to ward off the wolf. A writer in the *Review Generale des Sciences*, in speaking of the laboratory of the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry, in which the discoveries were made, says: "The installation is a miserable one, consisting of a barracks made of boards loaned by the city of Paris. The room for physical experiments is smoky, low, dark, moist, and cold. It has none of the means of carrying out delicate experiments and no plant for furnishing electrical energy or high-temperature heat. The chemical room is more than primitive. In a great glazed shed there are two plain, wooden tables for holding flasks, capsules, furnaces, &c., and all chemical operations must be performed on these two tables. There is no hood to carry away vapors, and every time there is a chemical reaction the room is filled with fumes, and the air becomes irrespirable."

"Stenography Before Christ" is the theme of an article in *Cosmos*, Paris. "Among the Greeks and Romans its existence is certain. The shorthand that they used was a form of writing in which each word was represented by a special sign. The letters of the alphabet, with modifications, connected so as to admit of great rapidity of execution, formed the element of these characters. They date at least from the first century before Christ. In the second century A. D. we find the term 'semeiograph' (stenographic character) in the Greek orator, Flavius Philostratus. Origen of Alexandria (185-254 A. D.) tells us that he noted his sermons down in shorthand, and Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian of the fourth century, says that part of the sermons of St. John Chrysostom was preserved by the same process. In the first century B. C. a discourse of Cato Uticensis, if we may credit Plutarch, was taken down by shorthand reporters. The development of shorthand was due especially to Marcus Tullius Tiro. Born in Latium in 103 B. B., Tiro, who was a slave, was brought up with Cicero, who was some years his junior. Freed, he became Cicero's secretary, and in

this capacity aided him greatly. In the famous trial of Catiline (63 B. C.) the stenographic rapidity of Tiro was at its height."

UNIONISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

BY HARRY S. COYLE, LOCAL 38.

One of the greatest questions that confronts the working classes of this century is "The Survival of the Fittest" by the employer's selection, or, in other words, "If many are called to life and few are chosen to live, under what conditions are the favored few selected and what are you going to do with the rejected?"

As far as we are concerned unionism has solved this problem, but the employer has decided that the open shop shall prevail, and from every town and hamlet comes the report that they are organizing to enforce this doctrine.

Organization of the employed is a result of competition. As man toils for others in the hope of receiving a reward, there arises a series of activities which is called Competition. Competition exists among men employed in the same vocation, and it is a desire to render service to others that a reward for such service may be obtained.

Competition is divided into two factors—emulation and antagonism. Let us first consider antagonistic competition. By antagonism we mean the strife by which man endeavors to injure his rival, that he may himself succeed. The method of competition by cheapening labor is antagonistic. There is nothing so direful in its results, so degrading to society, as this method of competition by which the wages of the employed are reduced; for it results in overwork, which is the forerunner of crime and intemperance, and in poverty, which is the death blow to our form of government. The abolition of this form of competition is the fundamental principle of unionism. The employed have repealed the law of competition, to a certain extent, in the labor market by establishing a uniform scale of wages. This is rendered possible by organization. Then there are other forms of this method of competition over which unionism has no control. For example, suppose a contractor has ten or

twelve men on a job, and out of this force of average good workers he has a young man who has a reputation as a hustler, who will work from early dawn until sunset at a rate which the other fellows find almost impossible to follow. Such men only add to the burdens of their comrades. They establish a precedent which the average workman can hardly live up to. Then the employer will say I will pay this man so much, and this man less, and so on, and here we are, "The Survival of the Fittest" by the employer's selection. That the fittest may survive, the unfit must die. Let the shop be open; let us make enemies of all mankind; let us throw every man into competition with every other man; let the poor and the needy fall into deeper degradation; let the hungry starve; let the unfortunate and the maimed perish; let the ignorant remain in his ignorance; let us discharge our teachers and employ more police and erect larger prisons; let us have a detachment of troops in every city where they can shoot down the poor and the starving who would dare lift a protesting voice against the policy of the open shop, which is but another term for antagonistic competition.

Emulative competition means the strife between men for greater excellence—to perform better service for their fellow men. In fine, it is workmanship, that quality which is so characteristic of the union workman; which places such a wide gulf between him and the sloppy, no-account non-unionist who can only hold his job during labor troubles. To my mind, there is nothing so contemptible, so unworthy of our respect, as a man who would attempt to sell the happiness and liberty of his fellow workman for a few pieces of money. It is their avowed purpose to lower the standard of wages, to increase the hours of labor, and, lastly, to reduce the working classes to a system of industrial slavery. These people are the Judas Iscariots of labor—the heroes of the trust. Unionism nourishes and encourages emulative competition. The man who makes the best tool, who builds the best house or who elevates his trade by constant labor and skilled workmanship is sure to find help and encouragement from his local. Every carpenter strives to build

the best house, and we desire his success, that we may reap the fruits of his labor. I have been on jobs where men of other trades will put themselves to great inconveniences in order to assist their fellows in their work. It is thus that men are taught that they who hate the world hate themselves, while those who love the world love themselves. And so it is that man toils for others and plans for their welfare, and others toil for him and plan for his welfare; so that every man's welfare is bound up with every other man's welfare, and so we see that unionism transforms selfishness into love, and justice and love are the foundations of all trades unions. The strife between labor and capital has at all times been over the following questions: "If many are called to life and few are chosen to live (given the opportunity), under what conditions are the favored few selected; and what shall we do with the rejected?"

We have never denied any man the right to work, but we do and always will insist that he must work under the conditions that will bring him the greatest benefits for his endeavors, and then, again, we will always have an abiding interest in our comrade who has grown old in the service, and it is our sacred duty to protect him and to provide employment for him under the same conditions which the younger men work.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. W. B. FORBES,

Secretary, Oakland, No. 107, I. A.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—I could not answer your various letters any earlier, on account of my eastern trip, which only ended December 7. In regard to the question of jurisdiction of the electrical work, it is a question that will forever bother both organizations and the A. F. of L., and can not be accomplished by either side striking against each other. It is apparent to all interested parties, let alone our opponents on the employers' side, that whatever danger surrounds the efficacy and even the permanency of our international unions, and the labor movement in general, have been brought about through the arrogance and the desire of concentration and confiscation of work

now done under several heads, and of a total different class by an individual trade, even to the extent of utter annihilation of the union so opposed, and one side classifies the other as scabs—and it would be suicidal for us to enter such a dishonorable strife unless the fundamental base of our jurisdiction, and thereby our rights absolutely to distinct theatrical work, are threatened or involved.

I have studied your many communications very carefully, and it is not my intent or purpose to lightly render a decision. Upon the specific issue raised I can only say that while I would like to render a decision which would or could convert the construction of a building devoted to theatrical enterprises, still I can not do so under the jurisdiction granted to us by the A. F. of L. Our craft is not a distinct building trade any other than the construction of theatrical productions, and were we to enter such a fight when our membership is composed very largely of handy men rather than classified mechanics, as against these two great international unions of carpenters and electrical workers, who are all mechanics and outnumber us 15 to 1 in membership, I dread the ultimate end of it. The right of new electrical construction work on new theater buildings belongs to the Electrical Workers Union from the street to the back wall of the stage. Our jurisdiction commences after the architect has turned over the theater to the owners, and really confines us back of the curtain lines, but I have an understanding with the General Officers of the Electrical Brotherhood which allows our members to go into the front of the theater in case the theater undergoes repairs or reconstruction during the vacation or during the regular season. Along this line we have no more right at this time to claim electrical construction work than the work of the carpenters and structural iron unions to construct the gridiron, fly galleries and roof, which are also back of the arch line.

There are to-day thousands of electricians and carpenters in our unions, who, while being No. 1 theatrical mechanics, could not overcome the many intricacies the building mechanics are continually called upon to do in construction work, and I know,

personally, were we called upon to do such construction work on new theaters throughout the United States and Canada our organization could not supply the demand. By either Local 16 or 107 joining your local building trades council will not give you this jurisdiction, as they already recognize the other construction trades and would only tend to more disturb conditions. It is my candid and honest opinion that we had better follow closely along strictly theatrical work as relates to productions and the necessary repairing to keep the theater in condition to give these several productions proper treatment.

I am yours, fraternally,

LEE M. V. HART,
General Sec. and Treas.

December 26, 1903.

VICTORY FOR No. 292.

I am exceedingly pleased to report that Local No. 292 stands a most excellent chance of winning out the fight against open shop here in Minneapolis. The injunction granted against us on the ninth of June, 1903, has been dissolved by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which goes to show that part of the \$1,000 donated by the Grand Lodge to Local No. 292 has been used to good advantage.

We certainly have had a hard time of it since May 1, 1903. Quite a number of our members were forced to leave for other cities in order to secure work.

I sincerely trust that this communication will appear in the Electrical Worker at an early date, in order to acquaint Brothers of other locals of the fact that the trouble is still on. Quite a few came here to deposit their cards with Local No. 292, not knowing of the existing conditions.

I take the liberty to suggest that the Grand President, and also the Vice-President for this District, pay Minneapolis a visit, feeling confident that their services would be a great aid to us.

S. L. ACKERMANN,
Past President of Local No. 292.
Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25, 1904.

Ernest Timmerhoff, an Elkhart man, has invented a machine which he claims will manufacture gas for heating and lighting for 20 cents per 1,000 feet.

NOTES.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate to create a national arbitration tribunal. It has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, with a request for early consideration.

A syndicate writer recently related with unfeigned delight how a Scotch nobleman defeated his union employes by granting them greater increases in wages and more reforms than were demanded, though refusing to "recognize the union." Organized labor can stand this kind of "defeat" all the time.

In consequence of a disagreement between the American Baptist educational societies and Mr. Rockefeller, it is asserted that a number of the colleges of that denomination in this country will refuse gifts and donations from the oil magnate, because they do not wish to accept money wrung from the poor.

Under a State law of Missouri the use of the union label on work done in a non-union office constitutes forgery. Complaint was made by the allied printing trades council of Kansas City, Mo., recently against a local printer, that he had used the label on work without authority. He was prosecuted by the State, found guilty and fined \$100, with the costs added. The defendant did not deny using the label, and offered no evidence to show that he had the right to do so.

The Outlook asserts that "It can not be said that all men who willingly work overtime reap their reward; but it can be said that no man is reaping the highest rewards or the largest rewards who has not, sometimes for years together, worked overtime. The fear of working overtime is a kind of cowardice which defeats all noble ambitions and condemns a man to mediocrity; eagerness to work overtime when there is work to be done is the sign of a true workman." A contemporary, after quoting the above statement, asks these pertinent questions: "Eager to work over time when there is work to be done" undoubtedly 'is a sign of a true workman,' but is it wise or in any way desirable to permit such a man to work overtime, except for a brief time in an emergency? And can a man conserve brain and body who, beside putting in full time of hard, earnest work, continues to work overtime, including Sundays and holidays?"

GOVERNMENT ELECTRICS AT ST. LOUIS.

By J. E. PRICE.

WHEN the big show opens at St. Louis the United States Government, as formerly, will be well represented in objects, etc., showing interesting work of a number of its departments at Washington, and embracing matters that concern its interests on land and sea.

Unlike other exhibitors at the fair the Government has nothing to gain commercially, unless it be in stimulating invention by showing what has been done, and so give an idea of that which may be improved upon in the inventive field. But the progress it has made will be in some measure demonstrated, and the patriotic citizen will be pleased; in some particulars he will be very agreeably entertained.

The writer had an ocular assurance of this recently when at the Navy Department gathering some facts herein put forth. He was told that Uncle Sam would give a biographic exhibition at the fair, and show a mutoscope, which was set in motion electrically, revealing a splendid battleship at sea. The big fighting machine was clawing the ocean waves, which rolled frothing from her bow, and occasionally puffs of smoke shot out from big guns, giving a forcible impression of a warship in running action. This and more, on an extended scale, will be shown at St. Louis.

Of course, one could not see in the mutoscope the inner arrangement of the great steel floating fortress where steam and electricity were playing their highly important parts. Steam was driving the huge vessel, but the subtle electrical current was giving light, running ventilating machinery, hoisting ammunition, revolving turrets, etc.

The biograph at the fair will show upon a screen, about 25 x 15 feet in size, various ships in action; the sea will be seen torn up by rushing ships flying to the fray; guns will spout fire and smoke; torpedoes will cut through the water in quest of their steel-clad prey, and a real sea fight—all except dire intent and damage—will be seen. It is evident that Uncle Sam is no common showman.

The Navy Department will endeavor to

also show at St. Louis, by moving-picture process, the operations of the model-testing tank at the Washington Navy Yard, and process of drydocking a big ship will be another interesting feature of the show.

Electricity has done much for the advancement of the Government's material affairs, and this is shown in various ways, one of importance being in connection with shipbuilding and its preliminary steps, model making and testing.

In the shop at the Washington Navy Yard, where ship models are made, all machinery is run by electricity—in fact, the greater part of all machinery in the yard is operated by this means.

When a new ship is to be built, and plans for it are drawn, a wooden model about 20 feet long, and following the ship's lines laid down on paper, is made. The embryo ship is rubbed smooth, given a few coats of paint, and then taken to the model-testing tank for speed and resistance tests. The tank is 500 feet long by 50 feet in width, having on either side and extending its full length, a rail track upon which runs a towing carriage. The latter rests upon four trucks, on each of which is an electric motor, and spans the tank. The model to be tested rests on the water, being attached to the forward end of the carriage by a steel arm, that in turn, is connected with electrically moved recording machinery operated on the chronographic principle.

By this means the speed of the ship for which the model is made can be foretold, approximately. For instance, the Georgia's model was run at a tank speed of 6 knots, corresponding to 27.5 knots for the ship, and again at 4.15 knots, corresponding to 19 knots at sea.

The Navy Department will also exhibit at the fair a large part-ship model showing various apparatus, etc., on a war ship's gun and berth decks. Around this model there will be arranged many smaller ones exhibiting different classes of vessels of our Navy. One of these that will attract much attention, of course, will be the battle ship Oregon, on account of her famous voyage to

get into the fight off the Cuban coast. The Oregon is one of the best electrically-equipped ships in the Navy. Her ventilating, hoisting, turret-moving, and some other machinery is operated by electric power, and, of course, she is lighted by electricity.

The War Department will be represented at St. Louis in various things that have to do with killing and curing. The electric department will exhibit telegraph—ocean and land—telephones, firing apparatus for guns and mines, etc. One feature of its exhibit will be particularly interesting, and a reminder of one historical incident in our late trouble with Spain. This will show how a ship is destroyed by means of a submarine mine.

In carrying out the idea a tank is to be used, the mine placed at its bottom; a model of a warship will float over the mine, and then an electric current transmitted by wire connection from the "shore" station will explode the mine.

The Agricultural Department's electrical exhibit at St. Louis will be in connection with the Weather Bureau, the work of which is to be fully set forth in object and process. Electricity (by storage battery) will here have to do with recorder's direction and velocity of wind, sunshine, rainfall, and temperature.

The anemometer (wind gauge) is composed principally of metal cups, mounted on arms that revolve around a standard; a pair of toothed wheels; a contact spring, and electric connection with a dial wheel, which electrically checks off by contact pins—two of which are called the tenth-mile pin—the speed of the revolving cups. Results are transmitted to a recorder situated in a room of the observation building.

The recorder clock gives motion to a cylinder at the rate of one revolution in six hours, the cylinder being mounted endwise by a step screw. The cylinder is covered by a sheet of ruled paper for receiving the record traced by a pencil attached to the armature of an electro-magnet. The pen traces spiral lines on the paper, but by the action of the electro-magnet short lateral strokes or offsets are made to one side of the line whenever an electric current is passed through the coils of the magnet. As soon as the circuit is broken the armature

and pen are drawn back to the main line by a spring. The armature and pen on the register are alternately drawn aside and released every time one of the dial pins on the anemometer passes the contact spring and closes the electric circuit. The record is determined by a graded scale. The direction of the wind is also recorded by assistance of the electro-magnet in connection with clock-work, wind vane, contact springs, etc.; and the electro-magnetic current plays a part in recording rainfall and sunshine.

Of course, it is the degrees of sunshine heat that are recorded. In this work a glass tube is used, in which mercury is employed to separate the air inclosed into the two bulbs, one of which contains a little alcohol, and is coated with lampblack. The thermometer (the inner tube) is enveloped with a glass covering, and this and the space between the two bulbs of the tube contain no air. Two platinum wires enter the tube at the middle, and these are connected electrically with apparatus on the tube mount and with the clock-work recorder. The circuit is closed by the rising of the column of mercury. The circuit for the sunshine recorder passes through a clock contact; during sunshine the circuit is closed for an instant once each minute, and the recording pin is caused to make a succession of short, lateral strokes, which arrange themselves in a zigzag fashion by the action of the instrument.

If the National Museum decides to make a show of things electrical at the St. Louis fair, an object history of the beginning and progress of electricity in this country can be most interestingly set forth. The instruments with which Joseph Henry experimented can be seen, with the first (Morse) telegraph apparatus, the Reis telephone and other rare old inventions, while electric representatives of more recent date abound in abundance. Perhaps few people know that the Museum owns a once very speedy motor. This was built some thirty years ago, and developed a speed of 120 miles an hour. The motor is made of iron, is about 30 feet long and four feet square, and was first tried on a circular track not far from Laurel, Md. David Weeks was the inventor.

ELECTRIC SPARKLETS.

An electrical bootblack, which is more rapid and effective than the street Arab, is in use in Chicago.

A gentleman in Switzerland claims that he has invented an electrical contrivance that will kill off an army at one single shock.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company decreased 32,761 instruments during the month ended January 20 last.

Work to aid miners in locating radium in America has begun in the Ryerson Physical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, under the direction of Prof. Robert A. Milliken.

Radium in the mica deposits of the eastern and western provinces is an alleged discovery that has caused a stir in Ottawa. Mr. Obalski, government inspector of mines, is certain that the rare metal will be found in quantities.

An invention which it is hoped will save many lives is that of Fred P. Green, of Tonawanda, N. Y., who recently got a patent on a contrivance by which a train dispatcher can stop every train on his line. The system is operated by electricity.

Robert G. Dunfee, of Freemont, Ohio, was granted a patent on a telephone plug ejecting jack for telephone switchboard. The new device saves about one-fifth the labor of an operator, and enables a person to ring off and connect again, without the usual delay.

Roy Walton, a Texas & Pacific telegraph operator, has invented a small but useful article for the use of operators who take messages from the wire on a typewriter. It is a hard rubber cap that fits over the ear and is connected to the receiving instrument with a copper wire.

Dr. H. E. Dunn, of Warren, O., has patented a dental electric illuminator, which is used to throw light into the cavity of the mouth, cuts out all heat rays, illuminates the instrument table, without effecting the patient or operator's eyes. Work can be done at night as well as day by the instrument.

President Candamo, in the presence of spectators, formally opened the electrical railway between Lima and Chorillos, South America. The stations and cars were brilliantly lighted.

President Mellen, of the New Haven railroad, has issued orders to equip a vestibuled train with an electric lighting plant, with generators on the car axles. It is his intention to replace gas with electricity all over the line.

Plans are being made in automobile circles for the largest and longest endurance run ever held in this country. In connection with the endurance run itself, it is also hoped to hold a series of club runs, all to have St. Louis for their goal.

The largest searchlight in the world has been completed and will be used for advertising purposes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The machine weighs 7,000 pounds, is of 2,250,000 cp., and projects a beam of light 7 feet in diameter.

A series of tests of four systems of wireless telegraphy will soon be made by United States warships. The progress of wireless telegraphy in the navy recently has been very satisfactory. In one case the flagship Kearsarge and the Minneapolis communicated with each other by the wireless method at a distance of 60 miles.

The reconstruction of the telephone system in Manila is projected. The Philippine Commission is now considering a proposed act which will direct the Manila Telephone Company to install a new switchboard and other modern appliances in the central office and in other portions of the system.

An electrical system of stock raising has been developed on a moderate scale at the University of Michigan. Small animals, such as rabbits, have already been forced into matured size and plumpness in two-thirds of the period required by nature, showing the possibility of forcing the development of the larger stock.

The officials of the Paris Metropolitan Railway have decided to abandon the use of power cables carrying large currents through the train and are about to install one hundred complete equipments of the electric-pneumatic turret-type control appa-

ratus to replace the present system. One of the chief features of the electro-pneumatic control system is that compressed air is employed for actuating the controllers on all motor cars, and that the control is effected by very small currents in wires throughout the train at the harmless pressure of 14 volts.

The National Electric Light Association is sending out a notice to members regarding Mr. Henry L. Doherty's offer of a gold medal for the best and most practical paper on underground construction. Papers must be received at the office of the association not later than April 21. Three copies of each paper are requested.

A bill is before the New York legislature providing for enlistment of five technical expert civilian electricians as engineers of heavy artillery, National Guard, State of New York, for services in coast defenses. It has passed in the lower house with a fair chance, if pushed, of passing the State Senate and becoming a law.

On April 30, from the top of the Washington monument, it is expected that President Roosevelt will send a wireless telegram declaring the gates of the world's fair open, when President Francis, on one of the towers of the Administration Building, will press the button, putting in motion 40,000 hp. units of electrical energy.

Additional discoveries of large deposits of rare earths and minerals containing radio-active properties are reported from the Llano mineral district near Austin, Tex. Gadolinite and yttria are being mined there, and large quantities of the gadolinite is shipped East, where it is utilized for making the filament or glower of incandescent gas burners and electric lamps.

Probably the most simple and practical way in which to solve the problem of crossing rivers or other channels where the daily traffic is extremely heavy is the suspension ferry which has just been established at Nantes, over the Loire river. Here two tall towers support a horizontal trackway, 490 feet and 155 feet above the surface of the water. An inverted steel car is propelled along the rails by electric motors, and suspended from this by steel cables is the platform, or ferry. The ferry moves

rapidly, and in no way interferes with navigation, since, owing to the great height of the point from which the ferry is suspended ships of the tallest masts may pass under it; moreover, it does not involve the ascents and descents of the ordinary bridge approaches. Only a little more than \$200,000 was expended in erecting this structure.

Engineers are already making a survey of the Central-Hudson tracks between Schenectady and Hoffmanns, N. Y., which will be graded and put in the finest condition for the third-rail system speed tests. It is expected that all transportation records will be beaten, and that the experiments will commence in the early spring.

Commissioner-General Alexandrovsky has officially announced the abandonment of the proposed participation of Russia in the St. Louis Exposition, and it is now stated that Mr. Hajimeota, assistant commissioner-general from Japan, has announced that every foot of exhibit space that is given up by Russia will be applied for by Japan.

The Navy Department is making preparations to transfer the wireless telegraphy school for enlisted men from Newport, R. I., to the navy yard at New York, where better facilities are afforded for this work. It is intended to assemble here all men under electrical instruction, both in wireless telegraphy and other branches.

Architects and electrical engineers of Washington, D. C., held a joint meeting recently, and discussed questions of interest to both professions. Dr. F. A. Wolff, president of the Society of Electrical Engineers, occupied the chair and Philander Bettz acted as secretary. Six papers were read, showing the intimate connection between electrical engineering and architecture.

Dr. George F. Kunz, of New York, special agent of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed commissioner of the radium exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition and has been authorized to prepare and procure material therefor, comprising radio-active substances of all kinds, and also exhibits to illustrate the action of radium compounds, ultra-violet light, and Roentgen rays upon mineral and chemical substances.

Two hundred all-metal cars have been ordered by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for operation in the New York subway, and they will be ready for use in March. It is said that these are the first all-steel cars ever built in the world, and the company asserts they assure the traveling public absolute safety from fire.

A government sanction has been obtained for an electrical exhibition to be held at Warsaw, Russia, from May to September of this year. The exhibition will include a special section for new inventions in this direction, and foreign exhibitors are invited to take part. It is understood that permission is to be granted for the admission of exhibits free of duty. Interested parties should address the committee, Philharmonia Building, Moniuszki street, Warsaw.

John Woessner, an American, has secured a concession from the Mexican government to construct an extended long-distance telephone system in Northern Mexico. A system will be installed in Monterey in the first instance. The line will then be extended to Tampico, passing through the towns of Linares, Victoria and other places. The system is also to be extended to the city of San Luis Potosi and thence to Mexico City. Local exchanges will be installed in nearly all of the cities.

With the intention of preventing wrecks between trains which have run past a signal set to stop them, a New England inventor has designed an electrical signal apparatus which seems to have several good features. It consists of a series of red lamps attached to the telegraph poles at frequent intervals, and connected with the stations along the line. Should the signal at the station become extinguished or the engineer fail to heed it, the station master throws the switch and lights every red lamp on the section, compelling the train to stop at once. As switch boxes are also located at intervals along the line, it is possible for a flagman to stop a train coming in the rear, should a breakdown or accident occur to the forward train, and the section hands can also give an alarm in case of a washout on the track. The line can also be used by the trainmen to send and receive orders from any point on the line to the train dispatcher.

The capillary electrometer, a new instrument, delicate enough to register the minute discharges of electricity in nerves and muscles, has been invented by research workers in the physiological laboratory of the University of Chicago. A fine glass tube with a hole no larger than a capillary gland on the back of a human hand is the mechanism of the instrument. The tube at one end contains mercury, which penetrates the small extremity of the tube. The tube rests in a cup of acid and the two are joined by platinum wire.

Prof. Dr. Markwald, of Berlin, is reported, according to a foreign contemporary, to have discovered a new radio-active substance, which he has named radio-tellurium. Before an audience of the leading scientists of Vienna, the Professor said that in experimenting with pitchblende from Joachimsthal, Bohemia, he discovered minute quantities of a very active substance which at first showed all the reactions of tellurium, but further examination proved it to be a mixture of tellurium and most minute quantities of a substance hitherto unknown.

The London Electrician reports that the Great Western Railway Company, of England, is contemplating the conversion of certain of its lines from steam to electricity. To effect this, a contract for engines, three-phase generators, condensing and auxiliary plant, aggregating 10,000 horse-power, has been let to the Electric Construction Company, of Wolverhampton, England. The station will be at Park Royal, and the first section of line to be electrified will be that from Bishop's road to Hammersmith.

Subscribers to the Illinois Telephone, the new automatic service in the downtown district, have received a pleasant, unusual and unexpected surprise. Official announcement was made by the Illinois Tunnel Company, successors to the telephone corporation, that all bills for past services will be wiped out and that service on the telephones now in use or to be put in will be free up to April 1, 1904. This action wipes out bills or charges at the rate of 5 cents for every call made since the installation of the system. President Wheeler said in explanation of this announcement: "We now have almost 5,000 telephones in use and are add-

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ing to the number daily. We want to educate the people in this business men's exchange to the great value of the service, and in order to get our subscribers and the public generally to use the telephone freely we decided to wipe out the charges for all past services over our lines and continue the free service up to April 1, 1904. It is a change of policy inaugurated by the Illinois Tunnel Company, and I believe it is the first time anything of the kind was ever done by a public service corporation in this or any other country."

Owing to differences of opinion between the State, the municipal authorities and the owners of the Tuileries Garden in Paris, the electric lighting of the garden has been much delayed. The main question in dispute, as to who should direct the work, has been settled in favor of the State, and although the city engineers are actually conducting the operation of laying the wires, it is under the direction of the government. The type of lamp decided upon by the latter is known as "Arc Nouveau."

An invention has just been made which will make rubbering or eavesdropping on telephone lines impossible. By the new system an instrument is used by central which will select the phone desired on the line and when this phone is in use all others will be cut off. Central governs the entire line no matter if there be ten or one hundred phones on one line. When one phone is in use a red target is thrown into view on all the other phones and when the one phone is through the targets go down indicating the other phones are ready for business again.

An extensive up-to-date telephone system is to be installed in Mexico City. S. G. McMeen, a Chicago expert, is now in that part of the world for the purpose of making a study of the field and mapping the results as a final preliminary to digging trenches and laying the conduit cables. The cables in the underground section of the city will be laid in terra cotta pipes, eighteen inches in length. These pipes will be laid in trenches at a depth of about three feet from the street. The cables will weigh about six pounds per running foot. Percival F. Burgess is the general manager of the company which is to build and operate the new system. A large new central station will be

built and a modern switchboard installed. The visual signal system will be employed. All the necessary material will be purchased in the United States.

Professor R. A. Milliken, in a lecture delivered at Milwaukee, states: It was first thought the X-rays were cathode rays after they got out through the walls of the tube, but they proved not to be so, because the X-rays are not deflected in the slightest degree by a magnet, not deflected by an electrostatic field, and do not impart negative charges to objects on which they strike; and they are supposed to be ethereal pulsations of the same nature as light, whereas cathode rays are streams of projected particles shot off from a negative electrode. At first the rays emitted by uranium were thought to be a form of X-rays. But it was found that rays from uranium were deflected as cathode rays, and also the rays would impart negative charges upon any objects upon which they struck; so we say that radio-active substances are always spontaneously emitting cathode rays.

Notwithstanding the difficulty in the production (many tons of ore being required to produce one gram,) a radium industry has already developed in Germany and France, and, although one gram sells for a little less than \$2,000, the manufacturers are said to have orders for several hundred grams. The demand for medical purposes exceeds the supply. Radium possesses all the important properties of the Roentgen ray, in addition to the invaluable property of being ready for use at any time, and furnishing its rays without the use of apparatus. It has been demonstrated that a small glass tube, not larger than a goose quill, containing a thousandth part of a gram, is as effective as an expensive and complicated electric apparatus for the treatment of cancer, surpassing the best efforts of the Roentgen ray. The ease with which radium can be administered locally, as, for instance, in the nose or throat, is an invaluable advantage.

A German inventor has discovered a new kind of oil that will lay the dust. It was tried recently in London, and made the road absolutely clean and dustless. It is diluted with water and laid on by means of an ordinary watering cart.

A NEW INCLOSED LIQUID STARTING RESISTANCE.

By FRANK C. PERKINS.

THE accompanying diagram, Fig. 1, and illustrations, Figs. 2 and 3, show the details of construction of a most novel and ingenious motor starter, designed by Mr. J. H. Woolliscroft, of the Sandycroft Foundry Company, Ltd., of Chester, England. The motor starting switch, seen in Fig. 2, is of the three-phase 40 hp. type, and consists of a water-tight cast-iron drum, containing soda and water, and fitted with internal electrodes and external contacts and terminals.

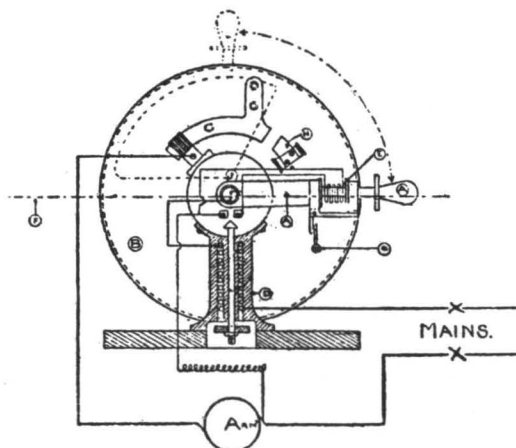


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM OF CONNECTIONS.

The cast-iron drum is carried on insulating bearings and is provided with an opening for supplying the liquid, the plug closing the same acting as a relief valve for the gas generated by the electrolysis. The lever rotating on the axis is held by a catch when in a vertical position, while the cast-iron case containing the liquid is free to rotate when picked up by the catch actuated by the retaining coil in series with the field. The sliding contact is fixed to the internal blade and rotated with the case, but is insulated from it. In Fig. 1, A represents the lever, B the cast-iron case, C the sliding contact, while D is the maximum release protected inside the cast-iron bearing pedestal. The retaining catch can be seen, while the level of the liquid is indicated at F and the minimum release and catch-retaining coil is shown at E. The short circuit contact, H, is fixed at B and J, and shows the position of the insulating bearings.

The minimum release and retaining coil is in series with the shunt winding of the motor, and is carried on a lever which forms a handle rotating on the same axis as the drum. When this is energized a catch is brought into gear with a trigger on the drum, the latter being rotated by means of

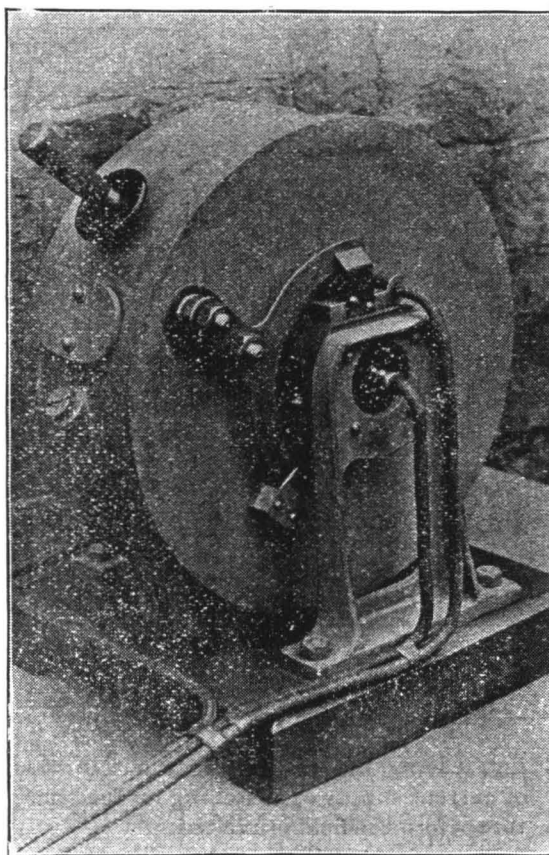


FIG. 2.—40 B. H. P. THREE-PHASE MOTOR STARTING RESISTANCE.

the handle. As the drum is caused to revolve the electrodes dip into the liquid and gradually cut out the resistance of the latter in the main circuit. By means of the special contact, H, at the extreme end of the travel of the drum the resistance is finally short-circuited.

The maximum release coil is inclosed in one of the cast-iron bearings and in case an excessive current is used during the starting

or while running the motor the minimum coil is short-circuited and allows the drum to return to the off position by gravity. This safety inclosed resistance for shunt motors, shown in the diagram, is extremely simple and safe—over-heating, sparking and irregular steps being avoided. It is provided with the usual precautions against starting the motor too quickly, excessive overload-

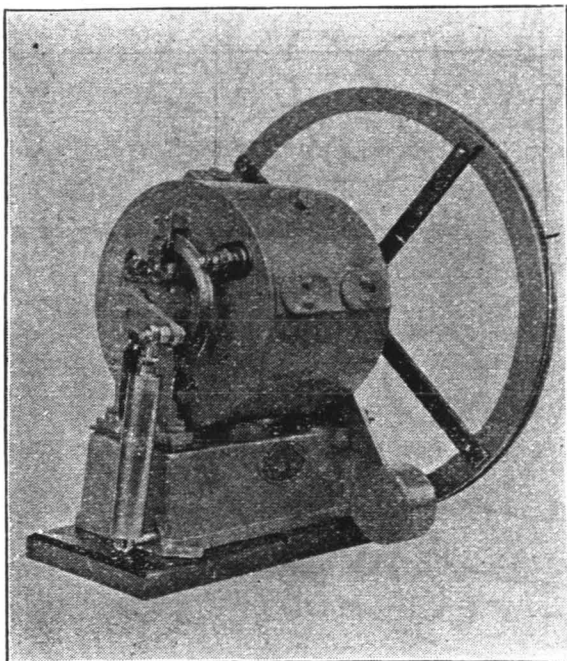


FIG. 3.—AUTOMATIC LIQUID SWITCH FOR INTERMITTENT PUMP WORK, ORGAN BLOWING, ETC.

ing, leaving the resistance cut out in case of current supply or switching on the armature before the field is excited.

The main switch is of course always used for stopping the motor, and the shunt will remain closed on the armature and will hold up the starter until the EMF. is reduced to zero. The electrolyte is varied in density according to the voltage used, this resistance being suitable for pressure up to 800 volts, while it is impossible to burn it out. The illustration, Fig. 2, shows a Woolliscroft inclosed liquid switch for intermittent pump work and organ blowing.—Electricity.

Electric light plants in the United States derive 70 per cent of their income from incandescent and 30 per cent from arc lights.

DOOM OF THE FIRE ENGINE.

That great conflagrations, such as have just devastated Baltimore and Rochester, and which in the past have wiped out other cities, can not occur in Philadelphia is confidently claimed by not only the officials of that city, but the fire underwriters themselves show their confidence by lowering the rates of insurance in the most valuable and most hazardous district of the Quaker City. And all of this is brought about by the goaheaditiveness of the Philadelphians who have led the entire world in installing a fire fighting system which completely revolutionizes the manner of quenching fires.

The fighting of fires has evolved from the days when the old hand engine, drawn by the men, through the stage of the horse-drawn fire engine and the horseless fire engine, until now Philadelphia owns a steam-engineless flame fighting force. In other words, when a fire occurs in the great business heart of Philadelphia, a district comprised between the Delaware River on the east, Broad street on the west, Walnut street on the south, and Race street on the north, an area covering about a mile and one-quarter by one-half mile, the steam fire engine, as it is known and used in other cities throughout the world is not needed. Only the hose wagons and ladder companies respond to an alarm and the mere attaching of the hose to the fire hydrants gives a stream of water with more than six times the pressure formerly had under the old system, and in three minutes a force of water may be had which is positively tremendous in volume and with such an enormous pressure behind it that nothing will be able to resist its attack.

In fact, it brings to mind that old paradoxical problem of one's school days—"When an irresistible force meets an immovable body, what will happen?" The great buildings of granite, brick, and steel in this case represent the immovable body, and the streams of water from the new fire hydrants represent the irresistible force, and the latter has the right of way.

The installation of this new fire-fighting system was brought about through two causes. The first was the construction of an immense series of plants to filter all of the water served to the citizens, and the cost

of filtering the water was considered too high to waste the refined product on fires. The other cause was that the insurance rates had been steadily advancing on the risks within the congested area, and some relief was necessary. Accordingly, it was decided to construct a special plant for the extinguishment of fires in the central portion of the city, using the unfiltered or raw water from the Delaware River, which bounds the hazardous zone on the east.

The several bureaus of the municipal government laid their plans three years ago, and the final tests are now being made upon the completion of the plant. Being an entirely new problem to solve it took considerable time to accomplish the results attained, and other cities, by studying the Philadelphia plant, will be able to provide a like protection in a much shorter period.

The system consists of the laying of mains independent of those in use for years, which are fed from the reservoirs, and the pressure from which is so low that the aid of the portable steam fire engine is needed to make the service effective. The new mains are supplied with water through the medium of a pumping plant located at Race street and Delaware avenue, which contains a battery of seven gas engines, each of 300-horse power, connected direct with seven pumps, each having a net capacity of 1,200 gallons per minute. There are also two smaller engines and pumps of 125-horse power and 250 gallons per minute capacity each, respectively.

There are nine and one-quarter miles of specially made wrought-iron pipes which gridiron the territory protected. These pipes vary from twenty to seven inches in diameter, and the total weight of the pipes is 9,000,000 pounds, of which 8,000,000 pounds are in straight pipe, and 1,000,000 pounds in special shapes. One hundred and sixty-six hydrants are connected with the pipes, each hydrant being capable of supplying six lines of hose of three and one-half inches capacity each. At the corner of Eighth and Market streets, where there are located three of the largest department stores in the United States, there are four of these hydrants, providing, in case of need, twenty-four lines of three and one-half inch hose, with a total capacity of six thousand gallons per minute.

A marked feature of this plant is the use of gas engines of such high power, 300-horse, per unit. By the use of gas the expense of installing and maintaining a great battery of boilers, necessary if steam had been used, is avoided. There are no fires or furnaces connected with the engines or pumps. In one minute from the time the alarm rings in at the pumping plant one unit, or one engine and pump, can be put into operation with full pressure. The pipes are always "primed," as the engineers term it; that is, water is always in the pipes at a pressure of eighty pounds, at which point it is maintained by a connection with one of the city reservoirs. But as soon as the pumps at the power plant start, and the pressure exceeds eighty pounds, there is a check valve which cuts off the reservoir supply and prevents the water intended for the fire being forced back into the priming pipe.

For an ordinary fire anywhere in the district one of the pumps is said to be sufficient, but if the fire is of large proportions the entire plant can be in working order, starting from an absolutely inert condition, in seven minutes. The pipes are tested to carry 400 pounds pressure per square inch, and the pumps will give a normal pressure of 300 pounds per square inch, but such a pressure will scarcely ever be necessary because the force is so terrific that the firemen could never control the nozzles. To illustrate the power of this plant, it can force a column of water alongside the plant to a height of 710 feet, through a six-inch pipe, and at the farthest point from the plant, one and one-half miles, the water would reach a height of 575 feet through the same size pipe.

To start any of the engines at work an electric spark is used to ignite the gas, and for protection against accident there are four ways provided in getting the spark. First, the spark will be attempted from the regular commercial current, furnished by one of the electric companies. If that fails the plant has its own dynamo, which will immediately be put in action; failing the dynamo, there is an emergency current provided from the electric company, delivered over a special wire, and which is always ready and would furnish, in case of necessity, the sparks for the entire plant

for seven engines. The gas supply is furnished from three points, each capable of furnishing all of the vapor necessary to run the entire plant, so that a breakdown at any one point of the gas supply would not cripple the fire service.

There is still another reserve, and a most important one, for this great fire service. At three points along the river front there are arranged connections for the fire boats owned and operated by the city. These three boats have been protecting the district covered by the new mains ever since the pipes were laid, which was accomplished long before the permanent pumping plant which has just been completed. To demonstrate the efficiency of the fire-boat service, a test was made some months ago, the place selected being on Broad street, and at a point the farthest possible from the boats. Twelve lengths, each of 300 feet, of regular 2½-inch fire department hose were attached to two hydrants, six at each. Three fire boats were at the river end of the pipes; and twelve streams of water were thrown a distance of 175 feet each.

Four lengths, each 300 feet, of 3½ inch hose was next attached to the hydrants. Two of the nozzles were opened, and the streams were thrown 235 feet.

Four streams were then opened and thrown 150 feet.

A water tower, with a 2-inch nozzle, elevated sixty-five feet above the street, and two 2-inch nozzles on the truck about four feet above the pavement, was then connected to the hydrant by two 100-foot leads of 3½-inch hose, and under 200 to 250 pounds' water pressure from pumps of one boat alone, the elevated nozzle threw a horizontal stream about 200 feet, and at the same time the two nozzles on the truck threw streams about 250 feet at an angle of about 30 degrees.

At the suggestion of the chief of the fire department, an exhibition was then given of the comparative power of a steam fire engine and the high pressure system under pressure from "Stuart" pumps. The fire engine (piston type) of about 500 gallons capacity, drew water from an old city hydrant on Broad street (6-inch main), and discharged through 300 feet of 2½-inch hose, with 1¼-inch nozzle, while the high

pressure stream was delivered through 50 feet of 3½-inch hose, with 2-inch nozzle. The comparison showed: Horizontal streams—fire engine, 175 feet; high pressure system, 315 feet; Vertical streams—fire engine, about 125 feet; high pressure system, about 230 feet (effective fire stream, probably 200 feet), under water pressures at boat varying from 200 to 250 pounds, and at fire engine from 100 to 140 pounds.

The foregoing description of the test, it must be remembered, were made with the fire boats acting as the pumping plant. With the plant itself in operation the efficiency is increased many fold. The engineers state that they can throw streams over the largest buildings in the city.

Ever since this special fire fighting plant has been anywhere near completion it has been the Mecca of men interested in the problems of administering and protecting our municipalities. The insurance underwriters, who had advanced rates to a high figure in the hazardous district, immediately made a reduction of 15 per cent when they witnessed the test with the fire boats, and as soon as a full test is made with the permanent plant there will be another reduction of 10 per cent, making a total reduction of 25 per cent.

Especially since the Baltimore fire has the Philadelphia plant been the object of visits by the authorities of other cities. These men have viewed the plant from every standpoint and have gone away marveling at the enterprise of the Philadelphians, and from what could be gathered from them the days of the steam fire engine careering through the streets of the big cities is almost at an end, as the steam-engineless fire department has come to stay.

EARNING AND SAVING MONEY.

It is a religious duty for each one of us to honestly and justly earn and save all the money we can. In earning and saving money we help create work for each and all. If we save money in a safe and wise way, by placing it in the hands of established and recognized safe business organizations or institutions of savings, we help the progress and civilization of the world. Billions of dollars are in the savings institutions; these billions are made up of small

individual deposits, which in the aggregate is wonderful in its power to create work and and general prosperity. This money, as a rule, is safely loaned in large sums for all sorts of building enterprises and the creation of business. Blessed is he who earns, and saves by letting these good and wise bankers have their savings at a good, safe interest for the creation of business. As soon as you have a savings bank deposit you are a capitalist. Many of our multi-millionaires and great capitalists who are doing great works in establishing great business enterprises can trace their foundation to success to a small and simple savings bank account. It is never too late to start a savings bank account. Become a capitalist. Wise is that man who has his capital, no matter how small, deposited where it is at work earning more capital, and earning and creating more work and capital for all hands. Do not get the insane illusion into your head that capital is a bad thing for man, humanity or the whole. It is a blessed thing when honestly earned and wisely invested. What could we do without great aggregations of capital? We could go back and live in the cave-dwelling age with brothers "Stonehatchet" and "Skin-clothes."

THE VALUE OF IDEAS.

The world is moved by those spirits who are not content to class themselves in the majority, but who dare to assert their selfhood, worked out through some original plan, says Henry Weber.

Perhaps it has occurred to you, in moments of consideration, to apply some practical questions to yourself to ascertain whether you are one of the majority or not. Practical questions such as these have helped to turn many a life from one of indifference to one of great purpose. Suppose we present a few: "Am I constantly on the lookout to better surrounding conditions or am I satisfied with my existing circumstances? Can I do anything in a superior manner, coupled with original ideas?"

If you can think, and think to some purpose, your field is unlimited. The man who has well-thought out plans, and puts them in execution, so that some practical purpose is accomplished, is always in demand.

Other people may be set one side, but the progressive, original genius with advanced ideas is the man the world is in need of. The problem is that such a large majority of people do things half-way and yet expect surprising results.

No greater difference exists than is found between the man whose entire physical and mental energy is directed in the channel of his work, and the one whose thought clusters around the gaming table or is directed otherwise to an equally deteriorating mode of life.

Unquestionably, the young man or woman aggressive in putting into execution ideas that are feasible, backed by indomitable persistency; scorning to ask favors of others when by personal endeavor they can gain their object; constantly at their post of duty; should never want for honorable employment. Business men will very quickly discern their merit.

If you believe that making a life is of greater importance than the mere making of a living, stick to your aim. It is a good one, and possibilities will certainly come your way. You will have innate power to overcome the stumbling blocks that seem to bar your road to success. But bear in mind that the mere hoping and thinking will not alone accomplish it. These must be coupled with determined energy.

One of the most frequent bars to success is the non-control of temper and, in consequence, speech. It is always most indiscreet as well as unmanly and unwomanly to allow anger to color speech or action. The world is not governed by such as these, and if your aim be a true one, you will wish to be of real service to mankind.

A study of surrounding conditions and a discreet silence are valuable helps to the gaining of business success; an optimistic view of life, spiritual, social, and financial, is of great importance in developing character in business as well as social life.

If we perpetually live in light we shall love the sunshine. The darkness has its influence as well, which is exemplified in the brute creation by the miner's mule which, in emerging from the darkness into the sunshine, is compelled to hang its head low to evade the bright glare of the sun. It is

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possible for men to grow into a like condition. If this be the case of the young man or woman in the business mart, the truth is very soon detected.

It matters not what line of business or profession you have chosen. It matters not how meagre the circumstances in which you are placed. Master your environments. This is your privilege and duty. The reading of good magazines and the best of books; biographies of men who rose superior to their environment—such as Abraham Lincoln, who struggled incessantly to reach the height to which he attained and who became known to the American people through losing the Senatorship, in 1858, at which time Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois, defeated him. But, though politically defeated, this failure was his most pronounced success. Immediately following the speech, which cost him the Senatorship, in which he declared that if America was to be the land of the free, slavery must be abolished, his friends went to him, saying, "This speech of yours has killed you politically." Lincoln's homely face brightened up with a smile full of confidence as he said: "If I had to draw my pen across my whole life to put it out of existence and had but one gift left to save, I would select that speech and leave it to the world!"—are immensely helpful. They show the value of ideas. Lincoln, in delivering his message, knew no regret. The truth with which he had electrified the people, who for the moment repudiated him, bore astonishing results; but the value of those ideas have created a new country for us, and the value of any idea lies in the strength to outlive the momentary repudiation, and become stronger through opposition, to find its value in any phase of life into which its fits.

These are practical truths that confront us each day, Would we not do well to give them more thought.

TO MAKE INVENTORS.

The board of education of Newburgh, N. Y., has carried out the suggestion of Thomas Coldwell that an effort be made to cultivate the inventive genius of pupils in the public schools. Mr. Coldwell believes that inventors can be developed in the schools as well as lawyers, physicians and teachers.

In his own factory he has tried to stimulate the inventive genius of his workmen. The results are surprising. Cash prizes were given to the employes who made the best suggestions. During the first six months that the scheme was tried the company received only eleven suggestions from the men, but they continually grew in number, until in the fourth six months 70 valuable suggestions were handed in.

In testing the idea in the public schools, Mr. Coldwell offers cash prizes to inventive pupils. The plan adopted by the committee on manual training school is as follows:

Six prizes are offered for the best original suggestion or invention that may be presented during the coming school year. The prizes are to be \$10 for the first prize, \$5 for the second, \$3 for the third and fourth, and \$2 each for the fifth and sixth prizes. Any pupil who is a member of the manual training class is entitled to enter for the competition.

The suggestion or invention must be new, novel and original, and the sole production of the one who presented it, and must be something that to his knowledge never existed and does not exist at the present time. The idea may be an improvement in any of the various articles manufactured by the training class, or in the tools used, or any improvement in the management of the class, or in the way of doing the work; or, in fact, anything that pertains to public school education.

The suggestions or inventions are to be made out in writing or drawing, and are to be deposited in a box, which is to be opened at the close of the spring and the fall terms of the school. A committee is to decide upon the merit of the ideas.

MONEY AND HEALTH.

It is one of the fads of the day to attribute nervous prostration and early death to the mad race for wealth. Naturally, any pursuit that breaks the rules of moderation reacts strongly upon the nerves and the physical powers. A mad race for anything uses up an extraordinary amount of tissue.

But successful money-getting calls for soberness of living and evenness of mentality rather than for madness of any degree, and when we keep the distinction in mind

and look around us we find that the money-getters are, with very few exceptions, men who are well preserved and who are enjoying their three or four score years. Every community has its rich man who is also one of its oldest inhabitants. The millionaire of the United States who is reputed to possess more ready money than anyone else is eighty-seven, and he keeps his office hours as regularly as any of his clerks. The younger money-making men are above the average in bodily health.

It has been this way from the beginning of history. Money-getting needs care, and this extends to eating and other habits, as well as to prompt collections.

When Croesus was placed on the funeral pyre and death was rising in the flames, Herodotus tells us, his prayers prevailed upon Apollo, to whose temples Croesus contributed costly gifts, to send a rainstorm which quenched the fire. There ought to be comfort in this for those rich men who are giving millions to colleges and churches, and anyhow, the pleasure they get out of it yields peacefulness to their years.

Men who stay rich and become richer and who grow old gracefully are not the gamblers of the stock marts and the grain pits. We should think of them and of their example when we deal in generalizations about money madness—Saturday Evening Post.

TYPICAL OF NATIONS.

Architecture typical of the nations of the world will be seen in the foreign government buildings at the world's fair. Every type, from the quaint and ornate pavilion that will hold the wonders of the Flowery Kingdom to the stately palace erected by Germany; from the picturesque bungalow-like pavilion of Ceylon to the elegant reproduction of Le Grand Trianon, will be exemplified.

The structures will not only be beautiful and graceful, quaint and picturesque, but they will be surrounded with landscape gardening, the like of which has never before been created on American soil. Artists and artisans from all corners of the globe have applied their skill and genius in the construction of these magnificent homes which have been erected for the comfort of visitors from afar.

On a level site at the east front of the Administration Building is the city of nations. Great Britain occupies a site fronting 500 feet on Skinner road with her building, a reproduction of the famous orangery on the splendid grounds of Kensington palace, London. This structure, the birthplace and home of the recent Queen Victoria, was built in 1704, under the direct orders of Queen Anne. It is one of the purest specimens of Queen Anne architecture. The building is surrounded by a quaint old English garden, a copy of the horticultural architecture of 200 years ago. The whole tract is bordered with hedges of yew, and these with all the trees and shrubs planted here were brought from Kensington Gardens wrapped in straw.

Mexico's national pavilion is next to the British building, facing on Skinner road. It was the first foreign government building erected on the world's fair grounds. Architecturally, it is a reproduction of the patios or open courts which form a feature of Mexican dwelling houses. The court is roofed over, showing, however, an arcaded cloister such as usually surrounds a patio. The structure is two stories in height. The windows of the upper story are photographic views, showing cathedrals, monuments, palaces, parks, and beautiful bits of scenery in Mexico. A gigantic picture of President Diaz in stained glass holds a place on the lower floor. This is lighted by electricity at night. Surrounding the building is an exhibit of the flora of Mexico, including banana trees, agaves, cacti, and palms. A large force of men scoured the mountains of Mexico to obtain plants for this garden.

Across Forsythe avenue and facing on Skinner road France is represented by a replica of that harmonious and delicate bit of architecture, the historic grand Trianon, at Versailles. Surrounding the building, on the fifteen-acre reservation, is an elaborate specimen of French landscape gardening. A broad driveway leads up a gentle slope to the court of the Trianon. It is flanked on either side by raised terraces of sward, crowned by parallel rows of parked Carolina poplars.

Statuary intersperses the arcade of trees. To the south and west of the Trianon is a garden of exotic beauty which follows the

vagaries of nature. Here are tiny lakes and secluded nooks to delight the romantic nature of the Parisians. The court of the building, formed by the central structure and the L-shaped wings, is traversed by walks of pink gravel, which are cooled by a splashing fountain.

Siam's building, a reproduction of the Ben Chama Temple, is next to Mexico on the west. Next door is Nicaragua's low-roofed pavilion, surrounded by a garden of plants indigenous to that country. Brazil occupies a site on the corner of International and Forsythe avenues, with a pretentious structure. It is crowned by an immense steel dome rising 132 feet above the ground, and is flanked on the east and west by flower gardens.

Belgium is represented on a site in front of the Administration building by a handsome and highly decorated structure, a reproduction of the Antwerp town hall. The building is constructed mostly of steel, which was brought from Antwerp. It will be taken down after the fair and re-erected at the exposition at Liege, Belgium, in 1905. A beautiful garden surrounds the pavilion.

The building erected to hold the wonders of the Celestial Empire stands between the Belgium building and the Orangery. It is a quaint and highly ornate structure, a reproduction of the country palace of Prince Pu Lun, China's Imperial Commissioner to the fair. The framework was constructed by American workmen, but the delicate carving of the ornamental finish was fashioned by the skilled hands of the Chinese artisans, who came all the way from the Flowery Kingdom to apply these last artistic touches.

Sweden has erected a pavilion which represents a typical Swedish farmer's country home. The structure was built in Stockholm, and then taken apart and shipped to the fair in sections, and again erected. All the material was taken from the immense forests of Sweden. Over an old-fashioned Swedish fireplace is hung a large picture of the King of Sweden and the royal family. Surrounding the building is a characteristic Swedish garden.

Austria's building, like Sweden's, was constructed at home, taken apart and re-

erected on the world's fair grounds. It is distinctly Viennese in style of architecture, and stands on a prominent site between the Administration building and the Swedish building. It is highly decorated with sculpture, and garden plots interspersed with trees and fountains adorn the principal front.

Russia is next to Sweden on the east, with a picturesque pavilion of old Russian architecture. High towers, of Byzantine design, are a feature. The main building is connected with two minor structures in the rear by arcaded walks.

Cuba occupies a plot of ground 125 feet square, west of the British building, with a one-story structure, distinctively Cuban in style of architecture. It shows a well appointed dwelling house of the present day in the city of Havana. A flat roof is provided for promenading or sight-seeing. This, with an interior court, is adorned with flowering plants. A garden of the rarest tropical plants found in Cuba surrounds the house.

Situated on the sloping ground between the Administration building and the Belgium building is the Italian building, a picture of stately lines and harmonious color. It is a sample of gardening and architectural art transported bodily from the shores of the Mediterranean. Standing high above the garden level the structure is reached by a broad flight of stairs. Standards, crowned with bronzed victories, tower 100 feet in the air on either side of the entrance. The garden which stretches in front of the building is flanked on two sides by a ten-foot wall. The third side is a peristyle of Ionic columns through which entrance is gained. The walls and colonnade are elaborately treated with porcelain entablatures and are broken at intervals with pylons which carry spouting fountains. Sculpture, rare flowers, and all accessories of the building art of the sunny land combine to present a layout as picturesque and beautiful as any on the exposition grounds.

Germany secured an advantageous site on a plateau in the eastern part of the grounds, overlooking the cascades and cascade gardens. Here has been erected a handsome replica of the central portion of the famous castle at Charlottenburg, near

Berlin. The castle was built near the end of the seventeenth century by Frederick I, the first King of Prussia. Emperor William personally prepared the plans from which the pavilion was constructed. The rooms are furnished with precious furniture, gobelins, and silver ornaments, the products of bygone days. These articles now owned by the Emperor, have been in possession of his family, many of them for hundreds of years. The building is surrounded with accurate copies of the gardens of the Charlottenburg castle.

Japan has a commanding site on a hill south of the machinery palace. Here have been erected seven large buildings as well as a number of pagodas. The pavilions were constructed by Japanese workmen, and the material for them brought from Japan. Beautiful tiles and carvings have been used in their decoration. The main pavilion is an ornate reproduction of the "Shishinden," the place at Tokyo in which the Japanese Emperor grants audiences to his ministers of state. Besides the main structure, the buildings include a commissioner's office, the Bellevue Pavilion, a bazaar pavilion, a Kinkaku tea pavilion, a Formosa tea pavilion, and a tea article show building. Numerous pagodas add to the picturesqueness of flowering gardens which surround the buildings.

At the western end of the United States life-saving exhibit lake is the Ceylon building. It is of Kandian architecture and somewhat resembles a bungalow. The interior has a court in which tea will be served by Shinhalese coolies, dressed in picturesque native costumes. Surrounding the building is a beautiful tropical garden planted with botanical specimens from Ceylon.

To the west of Ceylon and near the floral clock is Canada's clubhouse on the fair grounds. It is two stories high and surrounded by porticos.

India is represented on the site just east of the forestry, fish, and game palace by a reproduction of the tomb of Etmad-Dowlah, at Agra. Minarets and bulbous domes, characteristic of the architecture of that country, grace the structure.

The foreign government section can be easily and quickly reached from any portion of the grounds by the Intra-Mural Railway, and here during the fair will fly the flags of

the nations and be heard the babel of many strange tongues.—Washington Post.

EPITAPHS IN THE CEMETERY OF FAILURE.

He had no reserve.
 He lacked stamina.
 He couldn't decide.
 He was almost a success.
 He clung to his prejudices.
 He was strangled by selfishness.
 He failed to digest his education.
 He did everything "just for now."
 He died of an overdose of advice.
 He did not keep up with the times.
 He lacked the fire that kindles power.
 He was a clerk who hated the yardstick.
 He never learned to let go of the rubbish.
 He was crushed by an avalanche of details.
 He became sidetracked by salary and comfort.
 He was not a man before he became a lawyer.
 He ruined his own judgment by not trusting it.
 He could not put grit in the place of education.
 He couldn't see the man at the other end of the bargain.
 He was too much wrapped up in himself to appreciate others.—Success.

NEW ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

Sir Oliver Lodge is the discoverer, and his invention was set forth a short time ago in a lecture before the Physical Society of London. It remained, however, for the news of it to reach America through a German scientific publication forwarded and translated by our consul at Frankfurt. The discovery discloses the fact that electricity discharged into vapor-burdened air has the faculty of charging the minute particles with electric polarity, which causes them to group together and form into balls. In the case of fog these round balls are drops of rain; in the case of smoke they are sooty carbon, and in case the vapor is that of magnesium which was employed in early laboratory experiments they are magnesium pellets. With the development of wireless telegraphy and the perfection of apparatus for discharging strong disseminating currents of electricity into the atmosphere the discovery of Prof. Lodge is likely to acquire added value.

MAR
1904**ALL LINEMEN TAKE NOTICE.**

The conditions, as far as work is concerned in St. Louis at present, are very bad. We have at least seventy-five men here that are idle, and all good paid-up linemen at that.

The installers here working for the Bell Tel. Co. were forced out on a strike here around the 1st of February on account of the Bell Co. making them do No. 1's work—that is, all the electric light work in their exchanges; also, all the work in their new branch exchanges. This was taking the work away from No. 1 men, and they asked them to cease doing it. A committee of No. 59's men, the inside tel. wiremen's local here, waited on the Bell Co.'s management and told them that they couldn't hold their charter and do that work, as the work belonged to Local No. 1. The Bell Co.'s answer was that if they refused to do this work they could check in, and that they—the Bell Co.—would get other men. Brother Dooley, business agent of No. 1, and myself went to the Bell Co. and tried to settle this little difficulty without taking the men off. The Bell Co. absolutely refused to do anything, saying the men must do that work, and that was final. The committee of No. 59, Brother Dooley and myself then got busy, and at 10 a. m. every installer working for the Bell Co. was out. There are thirty-nine installers working for the Bell Co. that are members of Local No. 59, and I am proud to say that they took off all of their thirty-nine men. After being out three weeks the company came to time and settled. Every man was reinstated, and in future will not have to do that work.

About the same time the Bell Tel. Co. splicers, all members of Local 199, went out on a strike for \$5 per eight hours at the world's fair grounds. The Bell Co. refused to pay this and the men went out. Again I am glad to say they took off every splicer and helper in the service. They were out a few days longer than the installers, and last Monday the company settled, the men getting their demands and everybody reinstated. Now, when these two locals went out I went over and told the Bell Tel. Co. that if they attempted to scab these jobs that Local No. 2 would take off all their men. Well, the Bell Tel. Co. got busy and advertised in all the papers through-

out the country, for linemen, cable splicers, and installers; best of wages; permanent positions; come to St. Louis at once. We have papers here from Memphis, Detroit, New Orleans, Milwaukee, and a half dozen other places with these advertisements in them. It seems that as soon as some of our traveling brothers saw the ad. they started for St. Louis, never for a moment stopping to think that perhaps something may be wrong, because the world knows that the Bell Co. would not advertise for men anywhere or place in times of peace. We have brothers coming in here in bunches, and as soon as they see that everything is settled they go to the Bell Co. and tell them they saw their ad. (wherever they saw it) and are looking for work. Now, this brother gets on and one of the other brothers that has been here some little time gets let out for some reason or other. Now, brothers, this is wrong, and No. 2 will have to take some step to have this cut out if it keeps on, as we are in duty bound to protect everybody, and more so the men that helped to make the conditions here what they are. In conclusion, I would ask all of our traveling brothers to stay away from St. Louis for a while, at least, until they see next month's Worker. Twenty-five men were laid off at the world's fair grounds yesterday. Work is at a standstill here at present, and the prospects don't look very bright for the future. In fact, St. Louis is the deadest world's fair city known in the history of these United States.

HARRY MEYERS,
Business Agent, No. 2.

St. Louis, February 27, 1904.

CARD STOLEN.

Take notice, that due card No. 38,631, of Brother E. Powelson, has been stolen. Please notify all locals through the Worker to take up the same if presented for admission and keep the bearer on the outside.

H. M. SCOTT,
Financial Secretary No. 116.

The oil from the germ of a kernel of corn is worth 5 cents a pound, while the starch with which the kernel is filled is worth but 1½ cents per pound. The muscle-forming protein is in the hull.

NOTES ON INVENTIONS.

Dr. M. N. Federspiel, of Racine, has invented a device for the straightening of teeth.

A patent has been granted Charles H. Carpenter, of Decatur, on a new fuel, which he calls bicolonite.

Bellfield Johnson, one of Williamsport's (Pa.) most respected colored men, has just received letters patent on a trace holder.

Rev. L. B. Parker, of Chichasha, Okla., is the patentee of a combination salt and pepper box, so constructed that it can be used at the same time for either purpose.

Jacob Horr, of Mechanicsburg Ohio, has a patent cement railroad tie which promises to be a good substitute for wooden ties, which are getting scarce.

The total cash receipts of the Patent Office were \$1,616,698 during 1903, leaving a surplus of \$188,000. There were 50,213 patents applied for and 31,699 issued.

A. W. Wilson, of Herkimer, has perfected an invention to be known as a wall protector, and his application for a patent is now pending. The use of the invention is to protect walls when cleaning them. It is constructed of fiber and rubber.

Herman Reinhold of Davenport, Iowa, has secured a patent on a new ice cubing machine which seems to be a very good device. The new machine is made to cut ice in little cubes to be used at restaurants, etc. It consists of a number of knives arranged in a complicated manner, which cuts the ice in the desired shape.

James Parish Lee, inventor of the Lee rifle, died February 25, at Short Beach, Conn., aged seventy-one years. He had been living in the Bungalow, the summer home of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. James P. Lee inventor the Lee-Enfield rifle, used by the British army, as well as the Lee rifle, used by the United States.

The English newspapers contain advertisements of a newly-invented transparent umbrella. The material of which it is made is the secret of the inventor. It is not quite as transparent as glass, but one can see through it sufficiently well to recognize those one meets, or to avoid bumping into strangers. Its color is nearly that of ivory.

W. A. Buckner, of Cleburne, Tex., has secured a patent on a device for distributing stock cars. This is a sort of folding platform attached by hinges and caught by hinges. It greatly facilitates loading and unloading stock, and cattle may by it be separated on account of sickness or accident en route without stopping at a feeding pen.

A patent for a golf putter has been granted to the Rev. William Whitting Davis, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J. It has an adjustable handle, with a rectangular aluminum handle, and can be used by either a left-handed or a right-handed golfer. Mr. Davis is a member of the Essex County Club, and it was while playing over its golf course that the idea came to him.

W. Glaze, a machinist and foundryman of Eau Claire, Wis., has invented a new patent propeller, to be used on a boat in place of the ordinary screw propeller. It has three blades and is made like the ordinary propeller, except that it revolves in a cylinder shape box, forcing the water back in a straight volume and not allowing it to move out at the sides. The theory is practicable and it appears that the loss of power and motion will be overcome by this device.

Edward Banhagel of Iona has been granted letters patent on a fire-escape that is an elevator, running on guides or tracks from ground to upper stories, along windows. The elevating device is provided with an auxiliary power in the shape of a compressed air motor, when desired, placed at the top of the shaft; this motor together with counter weights will cause the elevator to ascend automatically, after people have alighted at the ground.

A Finnish inventor has designed a mechanical damask Jacquard loom effecting the same saving of pattern cards, pattern drawings, and work, without employment of so-called "forward heralds," as is obtained in the ordinary damask-weaving looms operated by hand. Another advantage claimed for this invention is the possibility of producing an almost unlimited number of patterns. It consists in the arrangement of a number of wires or hooks for every needle corresponding with the number of threads desired in a warp unit. These wires or hooks are acted upon by lifting blades, the

position of which is adjusted by cam grooves round a cylinder, the cam grooves being arranged in such relation to the speed of the cylinder that the required binding or combination is determined by the adjustment of the wires affected by the blades, so that those rows of wires which are to remain down are moved out, while others which are to be raised are not effected, and this whether the wires or hooks are pressed back by the pattern cards or not.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that during 1903 one out of every 1,715 people in Illinois secured a patent, the number granted citizens of the State being 2,811. During the same period 788 patents were granted to Indianians, or one to every 3,193 persons in the State; to Iowa 627 patents, or at the ratio of one for each 3,559; to Michiganders 950 patents, or one for each 2,548; to Minnesotans 501, or one for every 3,495, and to the people of Wisconsin 619 patents, or one for every 3,342 inhabitants.

Barnett Harris, of Waveland, Ind., has invented a very effective generator to be used connection with acetylene town plants, whereby the gas can be generated much quicker and the full value of the carbide extracted. As the carbide is immediately flooded with a large amount of water there is no chance for it to become overheated, and the resulting gas has a maximum illuminating power. The new machine is built in sections so that should it become necessary to increase the capacity of a plant it may be done by adding one or more sections at comparative small cost.

Joseph R. Hall, of Indianapolis, Ind., has obtained patents on a feeding device for huskers and shredders and is interesting manufacturers of machines in his safety appliance. Hall's device consists of an endless conveyor to carry the fodder to the husker and shredder. A feed roll, supported by a spring, is pivoted above the conveyer to carry the fodder to the husker and shredder. A feed roll, supported by a spring, is pivoted above the conveyer, and, acting with it, forces the cornstalks between the snap roll. The essential new feature of Hall's device is the feed roll. Conveyers have been tried before and have proved to be of little benefit, he says, espe-

cially when the snap rolls become warm and the fodder is dry or frozen. The pressure of the feed roll forces the stalks between the snap rolls. The device spreads the fodder evenly on the conveyer, thereby doing more and better work, so the inventor asserts, than can be done by hand.

A. G. Cox, of Indianapolis, Ind., has patented and put into use a hot water furnace, with vertical underfeed, for bituminous coal. Anthracite or coke, regulated by an electric time feed, may also be used in this furnace. Mr. Cox claims that this furnace makes a saving of one-half in the cost of fuel.

A Canadian inventor exhibited at New York a steam engine the size of a small watch which exerts a six-horse power and says he can make a fifty horse power steam engine that a boy can hold in his hand. Here is a lesson to flying machine builders, traction magnates, and the transportation committee.

William D. Paulson, resident of Manitou, and Richard D. Heinbockel, have been granted a patent on a unique St. Louis Fair souvenir. It is a combined puzzle and paperweight, made of glass, the puzzle being worked in the glass. Colored photographs of various exposition buildings will adorn the bottom of the puzzle, showing through the glass.

Ed Rue of Amboy, Minn., has received letters patent on a windmill which he has invented. The object of the invention is to improve the construction of windmills and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive one of great strength and durability adapted to run at a uniform speed in high winds and capable of being readily operated to arrange its blades out of the wind for stopping it.

An engineer of Hanover, Germany, has recently designed an apparatus by which a train can be stopped without the aid of any of the train employes, and which at the same time notifies one or more of the nearest railway stations of the occurrence. It consists of a contact apparatus which is so placed between the rails that a plate fastened to the lowest part of the air-brake pipe, under the tender, is touched in passing over it. In consequence of this a valve is opened and the train is stopped through

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the air brake. The contact arrangement is also utilized to close an electric circuit leading into several of the signal towers or stations along the line, to indicate the stopping of the train which may be following on the same track.

Paper cuspidors have become a reality and an Indianapolis woman is the inventor. For many weeks Ellen E. Winpenny has been working on the invention and at last she has succeeded in making a model and having it patented. The cuspidors can be made at an extremely low cost and instead of having receptacles that must be cleaned, the paper ones can be burned and replaced. The inventor has made the cuspidors so that they fold together and can be stored away in a small space.

While experimenting with gasoline and volatile chemicals in an endeavor to perfect an invention, A. J. Brunson, president of the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., has lost the sight of both eyes. Brunson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Plainfield has devoted much time to inventions, and while experimenting in a small building where his work was carried on he combined several chemicals in such proportion as to cause an explosion. His face and eyes were badly scarred, and the doctors say the sight has been permanently destroyed.

It is reported that a young Frenchman, after experiments covering a period of four years, has succeeded not only in soldering aluminum, but also in brazing, which has heretofore proved impracticable. He has also discovered a process of hardening the metal and greatly increasing its powers of resistance, without adding materially to its weight. He will shortly submit his discoveries to scientific experts for confirmation, and then probably proceed to develop them commercially. The value of these discoveries, if as represented, is considerable, and his reports will be awaited with no small amount of interest.

According to careful experiments recently made, a square foot of uncovered steam pipe filled with vapor of 100 pounds' pressure will radiate and dissipate in a year the heat put into 3,716 pounds of steam by 398 pounds of coal. Thus, ten square feet of uncovered pipe corresponds approximately to the waste of two tons of coal per annum.

Another experimenter, testing the various materials employed for wrapping, concludes that the saving in condensation effected by the best forms of mica covering is nearly 88 per cent—that is, calling the loss of heat with bare pipes 100, the loss wrapped with mica packing would be about 12 per cent. of the available steam pressure. Asbestos covering seems to be considerably inferior to mica, and cements less desirable than either.

Henry Welsh, Toledo, Ohio, has designed a new amusement novelty which he has named "whirl," which will be established at Coney Island. Mr. Welsh is master mechanic of Luna Park, Coney Island, and his invention is one that is designed to give one all the thrills of all the other dare-devil devices now running for the amusement of the public. It is a tower 74 feet high and from this elevation steel arms project which are 25 feet long. The arms revolve around the tower with frightful rapidity and the wind up is a series of swift revolutions, so that the passengers really ride a mile and a quarter "for the small sum of five cents."

At the new steel plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company, at Buffalo, N. Y., the utilization of blast furnace gases for generation of power is carried into practical uses for the first time in this country. The plant is as yet only partially completed, but has two stacks now in operation. Although these stacks are much smaller than the two still under construction, gas engines, having a total of 8,000-horse power, are in successful operation, utilizing the waste gas from those two stacks. When the two larger stacks are completed and at work it is expected that a total of 30,000-horse power will be generated by the gas-engine plant. This is a notable advance in economy, and the plant serves as an example for others.

Probably the greatest waste of power in this country, outside of the natural water power daily going to waste all over the land, can be found in the Connellsville coke region in Pennsylvania, where gases from thousands of coke ovens pass off into the air without any effort being made for their utilization. These gases might be used to operate gas engines, just as illuminating gas is made to do at present, and the gas engine could in turn operate the dynamos with

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which to generate thousands of horse power for commercial use in the adjoining districts. It has already been proven, in the case of the Niagara Falls Power Company and another long line in California, that distance is no barrier to the transmission of electric power, and even Pittsburg, with all its manufacturing industries, is not beyond the reach of this enormous quantity of power which is now going to waste.

The sleeping car, like most successful inventions, had a very small beginning. And, as in most instances, the inventor of the sleeping car did not much profit by his ingenuity. Had Zenas Cobb, a business man of Chicago from 1845 to 1875, when he went to Los Angeles, possessed certain of the talents of Mr. Pullman he might have become one of the sleeping car magnates of the world. In 1853 he invented the sleeping car berth and he got it put into a few cars of several of the railroads of the day. He did not fully comprehend the value of the invention, and on being offered by Mr. Pullman \$4,000 for it, accepted that trifle and bound himself to keep out of the sleeping car field. This is not at all to the discredit of Mr. Pullman, who saw what Mr. Cobb did not see—that the imperfect invention could be improved so as to become a thing of the highest utility and desirability and of immense pecuniary value. Mr. Pullman, who had an inventive as well as a business mind, gradually transformed the sleeping berth of Zenas Cobb, which, multiplied so as to fill a whole car, made the car cost \$4,000, to the present sleepers at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

A Minneapolis man has invented and secured patents to what is claimed to be the greatest patent device yet known for operation in connection with the typewriter. H. E. Hanson, who was at one time well known as the treasurer of the Security Savings & Loan Association, has finally made public the workings of a device which he has secured as his own after having litigated some minor points with St. Louis parties, who claimed that he would infringe on certain devices of theirs used for different purposes, but which were necessary to the perfection of his machine. Mr. Hanson has the backing of one of the newest and wealthiest of the typewriter concerns for

unlimited amounts, and the manufacture of the device will take place soon in the East. The device in question is a working model, and a sample of the work was being shown in the office of the register of deeds at the court house. The scheme is to be able to write a complete schedule on a typewriter of one or two or three columns, and when the bottom of the page is reached, the whole column is added up and without any more work the operator has only to write down the total. It is especially desired in cases where many duplicates of not only totals but the figures are desired. The machine not only adds, but subtracts, multiplies and divides, giving correct totals, and is therefore a combined typewriter and mechanical mathematician.

ROSES.

There is never a rose that has bloomed, dear,
In this garden of ours to-day,
That has not given light,
Or gladdened the sight
Of some traveler on his way.

It may be a butterfly only,
As he flits 'neath the sunny sky,
But the glimpse of the rose,
In the breeze, as she blows,
Makes him pause as he flutters by.

A sick hand may fondle the blossoms,
A hand that is fevered with pain,
And the joy in the eyes,
The delight—the surprise—
Is sweet as the sun after rain.

So we each have a work of our own;
To blossom, to love and to cheer;
And just as the rose,
That smilingly grows,
We make the world happier, dear.
—Christie Laws.

NOTICE.

The firm of Stanley & Patterson of this city are employing non-union men on construction work; and they being in the electrical supply business we would request the members of the I. B. E. W. to refrain from handling any of their supplies until such time as they employ union men on their construction work.

PAUL McNALLY.

Secretary No. 3.

New York, Feby. 26, 1904.

CHICAGO YOUTH A RIVAL OF MARCONI.

A new wireless telegraphy, more wonderful than the Marconi system, has been invented by George S. Piggott, a young electrician of Chicago. If it bears out tests that have been made, it will upset all previous systems.

With his instruments Mr. Piggott sends messages not only without wires, but without ground currents, without masts and without any of the powerful electrical machinery so far in use. He says that with certain perfections he can send messages throughout the world.

Sitting in the house of R. M. Gillespie at St. Louis, Mr. Piggott sent messages to his home in Chicago, with apparatus amazingly simple. City Electrician Elliott, of Chicago, is said to have been present at this test.

The invention is based on an entirely new idea. Piggott maintains that the ether, which pervades all space, is semi-metallic and is completely solid, and that a displacement of a particle in any part of the world produces a similar displacement of every other particle in the universe. Acting on this theory he endeavored to find an electric spark which should differ from all others in quality and form. The spark, Piggott maintains, produces a displacement in the ether that is fundamentally different from the displacement produced by any other known spark.

After successfully sending messages to his home in Chicago from Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin, he conceived the idea of making a long distance test. Accordingly he took the receiver to St. Louis, after arranging with his mother that at certain hours she should send messages from her home in Chicago.

Mr. Piggott gave a demonstration at his home recently. The receiver, which is about the size of a typewriter, was taken into his back yard and mounted on a packing case. The sender was in the kitchen. Almost instantaneously with the first tick of the sender the receiver responded.

Mr. Piggott pointed out that the glass insulations under the instruments proved conclusively that the message was able to pass through the walls of a house, and, in fact, that nothing was able to diminish the pulsations sent out by the instrument.

HIGH WAGES.

Stripped of its high-sounding pretensions the capitalistic organization of which Parry is the head center appears as a movement for low wages. Their contention may always be narrowed down to this: that the individual workingman should be unrestricted in accepting as low wages as he pleases. To organize for the increase and maintenance of wages, it is claimed, is contrary to nature, and constitutes a vicious infraction of the industrial if not of the moral law. Ingenuous arguments may be set forth in support of this contention—arguments which appeal strongly to the self-interest of the so-called average man and are likely to befog even the workingman himself.

The fact is that those who, either knowingly or unknowingly, assist in keeping wages down view the question from a narrow personal standpoint—the huckstering standpoint of the shop—and therefore fail to understand that, in a Republic at least, the health of the body-politic is absolutely dependent upon the consuming capacity of the wage-earning constituency.

The history of human development proves this. Civilization did not really begin until some primitive wage-earner struck for the means of living up to a higher standard. And what was high wages to him meant increased consumption and greater prosperity for the community in which he lived. The land waxed strong and overcame its neighbors because that toiler was better fed and better clothed and, incidentally, reached a higher mental and moral plane.

And so on down the ages the land "to hastening ills a prey" has always been the land where the toiler was oppressed, while high wages have always stood for increasing prosperity and national growth. In short, high wages mean brighter homes, contented wives, and happy children. They mean improved conditions generally—sturdy manhood, civic virtue, substantial and progressive government. And the enlightened workingman is beginning to fully realize this, and will in the future fight to keep his wages up and to make them higher, not merely from the point of view of personal interest alone, but in the altruistic belief that he is thereby benefitting the whole community. As our good friend Adam Bugg would say—

Oh, a Workingman sat at the end of the day
 Singing, Wages! high wages! high wages!
 As he gazed at his wife and his kids at their play
 He forgot all his cares as he carolled away,
 And, with dreams of a future increase in his pay,
 Sang of wages, high wages! high wages!

But an Academician cried, "Why do you stand
 Singing, Wages! high wages! high wages!
 When you know that disaster will spread
 o'er the land
 If you don't heed the law of supply and demand?"
 With a vigorous wave of his hard, horny hand
 He kept singing of wages, high wages!

And the Workingman's voice does not cease to ascend,
 Singing, Wages! high wages! high wages!
 For as long as he spends the Good Times will not end,
 And the higher his wages the more he will spend,
 And his words with the music of destiny blend,
 Singing, Wages! high wages! high wages!

—Trades Unionist.

I CAN.

If there is anything needed to promote the success of a man in business, it is honesty. This does not mean the dishonesty of appropriating that which belongs to another, but it applies to that class of men who are dishonest with themselves and who habitually underestimate their ability.

Young man, don't say "I can't!" For some reason the great men of dictionary fame failed to think of that word when they compiled their gigantic works. There was plenty of chance for it, too. Young man, "I can" are the only words recognized by progressive business men to-day. Success has always been the outcome of "I can." Do you say it? If not, try it. Make yourself believe you can do a thing, and nine times out of ten you will do it.

It is said that some men tell a lie so many times over that they finally believe it themselves? Apply this rule to yourself in estimating what you can do. Aim high, and then determine to attain it. School your mind with "I can" until it is almost a part of your being.

So many lives are wasted by the false idea

that a thing "can't be done." They are the ones that grumble, the ones who never rise, the ones who have no ambition to go higher. They think they have come to their limit, and must remain where they are. "I can," in many of these cases, would make life a success.

Business men ask applicants what they can do. They soon find out what they are incapable of doing. The world is crying aloud to-day for men who can do something well. Those who can and will make themselves generally useful to their employers are the ones who rise. No position is so high that there is not a chance to go a step higher.

The energy stored up in "I can" is bound to come out if the opportunity is given. Opportunities come thick and fast. Use them.

Seeing is believing. To believe a thing can be done is to try to prove it. To try it you need first to say "I can."—J. A. Chessman, in Chat.

ANENT SOCIALISM.

We have noticed in different issues of the Worker since the convention of the A. F. of L., at Boston, various items and criticisms detrimental to socialism in the labor movement.

Knowing that you opposed everything pertaining to socialism, on the floor of the convention, we believe that these articles have been placed in our Journal to feel the pulse of the rank and file of the organization in regard to the matter.

Taking it as such, we wish to express our disapproval of having anything detrimental to socialism published in the Worker. In this we not only voice the sentiments of Local 125, but those of the majority of the wage workers of the west.

Hoping that you will give this your attention and see that this letter is published in the next issue of the Worker so that our views in this matter may be brought before the rank and file of the Brotherhood, we remain,

Faternally yours,

C. F. CANFIELD,
 F. O. EHELEBR,
 C. J. BURNS.

Local No. 125, Portland, Oregon.

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GRAND PRESIDENT McNULTY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

Employers of labor in every industry are organizing under the leadership of one of the most selfish and antagonistic enemies of organized labor in this country—Mr. Parry—for the purpose of forcing the open shop upon us.

Every man is entitled to his opinion on every question, and is admired for expressing it whenever he is consistent and is open to conviction.

When a man of the caliber of this individual forms an opinion based on might instead of right, and is not open to conviction, he is condemned by every man that has a spark of Americanism in his makeup.

We are informed by Mr. Parry and his constituents that every citizen of our glorious country has a legal right to work for any wage scale and under any conditions that is satisfactory to him so long as he does not violate the law. This has never been questioned by organized labor, and yet is used as an argument against us every day by our opponents.

All that labor demands, and will continue to demand, is the right to run our organization according to our own rules and regulations, which in no way conflicts with the laws of our country or the civil or religious rights of man.

If it is lawful for the railroad corporations of the country to combine and make it one of the laws of their organization that no company can charge less than a stated minimum fare from place to place, it must certainly be lawful for any number of wage earners to form an organization and make it a law of their combination that none of its members shall work for a less wage scale than a stated minimum.

If John breaks a rule of his employer, Mr. Employer does not hesitate about dispensing with John's services. He knows that he has the right to do so, and organized labor has never questioned that right.

Should John lay down his tools and quit work because his employer insists on his breaking the laws of his union, then the cry is set up by the employer that the union is trying to run his business.

When an employer desires to join one of the numerous fraternal organizations, be-

fore he is admitted to membership he has to conform to certain rules and take the obligation of the order. When he becomes a member, he would not intentionally break the laws of that society or his obligation, as his principle and manhood (if he has any) would rebel. He recognizes the right of that organization to make laws to govern its members, yet he denies the same rights to a labor union, which is governed by more liberal and broader laws, as it recognizes no one race, creed or opinion.

Any fairminded man must admit if it is American and lawful for an organization of one class to exist and make the rules and regulations that govern it, it goes without question that the same rule holds good for an organization of classes. There are numerous points that could be quoted, if space would allow, to prove that it is not the welfare of the non-unionist that our antagonistic employers are looking after, but their own selfishness and pocketbooks.

Under the union shop policy the conditions of the wage earners have bettered morally and financially, their homes have been made much brighter, and those dependent upon them more independent.

In order for us to keep those conditions, we must maintain the union shop. We must meet the issue with united forces, regardless of what craft we belong to.

We must lay aside all personal feeling, and heal up all internal differences that may exist amidst our ranks, and stand shoulder to shoulder while the battle lasts.

If this is done, we will come out victorious, as organized labor always does when they stick together.

F. J. McNULTY.

CONDITIONS IN CLEVELAND.

"We are glad of the opportunity of being able to express ourselves through our official journal again." This sentence will show, I hope, the sentiment of all locals upon the vote of whether to return to the old policy of our official journal in regard to "local" letters or continue in the new policy. This decided change, I thought, would give the "inside men" some satisfaction, as they generally found occasion in their letters to make serious objection to reference to "box cars," "green goods,"

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and such slang expressions. But since they don't see anything about them at all I find they are the hardest kickers to have them re-introduced. So I hope all the brothers will find it a little more agreeable to learn from our own trade journal what our members are doing than to look into some manufacturers' association journal for it.

At present things are quite slack in No. 39's jurisdiction; some members are out of work. The Cuyahoga Telephone Company will begin to change their ten thousand button instruments to central energy about next week, as their new switchboard is about completed. On account of the possibility for more trouble under the new system there may be more work for linemen, but I would not advise any to come this way soon, as we still can scare up about eight or ten idle ones. The Light Company has been doing very little work, on account of the cold weather since December. The Bell Company has also had fewer men on than during any winter for some time. The weather has been very severe and little work is expected to be started until five or six feet of frost is thawed out of the earth.

We have had a great deal of sickness, and I take the opportunity now to advise our floating brothers that No. 39 has levied an assessment of \$1 to support this fund. Brothers Thompson, Dan Stevens, J. A. Campbell, Jerry Momsey, Tom Daily and Tim Lenihan are still sick and we have had nearly as many all winter. So, brothers, pay this assessment promptly, as you may be next and you know No. 39 is business in this matter. If you don't know the laws don't wait until you get sick to learn them.

We regretted to feel it impossible to announce in the January issue of our journal the untimely death of Brother Thomas Kelley, who was killed December 14th by a telephone circuit he was testing for the Bell Company being crossed with an alternating current. An effort was made to resuscitate him after was taken down, by Drs. Crile and Lower at the Western Reserve Medical College, but to no avail.

We have had several requests from brothers for the address of Brothers Graham, Slattery, Cuthbert and Purcell. They are still in Portland, Me., with the Northeastern

Tel. Company, and don't forget old No. 39. Brother Hugh Murrin is again with us to counsel at our meetings; always glad to get our Hughie back. Brothers Constantine and Brazell are back again in Milwaukee. Brother Ed. Mayberry has gone to Zanesville to work for Brother John Mangan. Brothers Falardean and P. Campbell are sojourning in the East.

Local No. 39 extends its sympathy to Treasurer Richard Murphy and Brother Rickert, whose wives died the past week.

Since our journal has been such a source of expense, Brother Editor, I would suggest for No. 39 that our District vice presidents secure advertisements to offset it, during their spare time. In my opinion, and from information I have secured, I believe their great expense is the most serious objection. Furthermore, I would like to see what occasioned the great expense our organization has paid them. Further, I would like to see a more definite report made by them. Surely it does not cost \$225 per month to live in some of our cities, and visit, besides receiving a salary of \$125 for it. I believe extraordinary expense alone should be paid—not exorbitant and luxurious living. 'Tis time to call attention to this. We can also find the same abuse practiced among some of the officers of our I. B. E. W. who were retired at the last convention. We know very well that they were unreasonable, especially in one instance. Were the local officers to do this they would soon be corrected.

In conclusion I must thank the officers of Local No. 43 and the Central Labor Union of Ashtabula for the courtesies shown the representative of the State Federation at their reception held in that city February 22nd.

With best wishes for the success of the return to the old local-correspondents' feature of the Worker, and trusting the privilege will not be abused,

I am fraternally yours,

T. J. SULLIVAN.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1904.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

As you no doubt know, a mass meeting was recently held in Faneuil Hall, to which President Eliot, of Harvard, delivered an ad-

dress. Representatives from all trades were present, and after the talk, which lasted one and a half hours, any member was allowed to ask President Eliot a question, which he would endeavor to answer, and you may be sure there were many who took the chance. Later a most able answer was delivered by Mr. Frank A. Foster, of Typographical Union No. 13, and he did himself, his local, and in fact, all loyal union men great credit.

There are very few men in New England who could have bettered his reply, as Mr. Foster is a very thorough and conscientious union man.

You, and all of our brother members know that we are working for a cause we sincerely believe to be right, and if mistakes are made they are of judgment and not of the heart.

Not one of us are perfect and we should all endeavor to work together in perfect accord and harmony, and until we and other union men awaken to that fact we are, practically speaking, not making any headway. Some union men go after a new member on lines which are not consistent.

Now, what good is a man who enters a union through intimidation? I answer, not any; he is worse than deadwood, that is, if he turns out to be as fearful of displeasure of his fellow-workmen as when he entered.

On the other hand, if any man who is approached to enter a union of his craft, is brought face to face with arguments which he can not beat he usually thinks long and earnestly, with the result that he ultimately comes in. Such a man makes a thoughtful, earnest worker, and not only does credit to himself and local, but to his employer as well.

Many times we hear, "what's the use of trying to do any more, we don't get any more thanks for it." That is all radically wrong in my mind, as I think that during working hours a man should give his whole thought and best work to the work in hand if he is getting a fair day's pay for the same.

A faithful worker is in nine cases out of ten watched by his employers when he least thinks so, and often, just when a man is ready to stop, we may find that it was the employer's intent to recognize that work in a fitting manner.

I venture to say that out of our whole Brotherhood we would find very few college

graduates, and it behooves us then to copy from men who are our superiors in learning, but not in manhood by any means.

On investigation many of the men who hold superior positions hold them by influence only, and it is the hardest kind of work for an employee to please such a one in many things.

Our employers no doubt think that because our brothers are not all university or college graduates that we are fit only to work, and could not, if we tried, conduct ourselves in the same manner that they do.

Brother Sherman, it would have done you good to be present at our ball on February 2d, and you would readily see the force of my previous statements.

Strong, manly men, handsome women and gowns, perfect decorum, and an increasing trend toward politeness, all went to make up an assemblage such as no one of our Brotherhood need be ashamed to point to with pride and pleasure.

I, for one, am willing to wager that in our own local I can pick a number of brothers who could split even with any member picked by our employers in the matter of deep thinking, perfect living, earnestness and zeal for his employers, and a love for all things that are pure and good in life.

GEO. E. OWENS.

THE "smashing point" of incandescence lamps is a phrase well understood in the art, but of rather doubtful significance to the layman. It simply means that the light from a new incandescent lamp gradually diminishes with service until a point is reached where the current consumption per candle-power produced is so large as to justify the destruction of the lamp as a matter of economy.

A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christian, me go to heaven?" remarked Ah Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All lite," retorted the heathen, "but what for you no let Chinaman into America when you let him into heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor problem in heaven."—Exchange.

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Reports From Grand Officers

Grand President.

I stated in my last report that the trouble in Cincinnati would be settled before the February Worker went to press and I am pleased to state that such was the case.

As D. V. P. Allman will report the conditions of the settlement I will merely say Local No. 212 deserves great credit for the fight they put up, only one backslider showing up in their ranks in four weeks.

Brother C. M. Bloomfield, business agent of Local No. 134, of Chicago, came to Cincinnati in the interest of a settlement of the trouble, as one of the contractors of Cincinnati is doing a large job in Chicago. Brother Bloomfield informed him that he could not be fair in one city and foul in another; this had a good effect on the situation and was appreciated by Local 212.

On the 4th I, with D. V. P. Allman attended a meeting of Local No. 235 which was not as well attended as it might have been. I advised the brothers present to make another effort to get the non-union men in line. They decided to do so as soon as D. V. P. Allman can return to that city.

I arrived in Buffalo on the morning of the 6th and went at once to council hall. Found Local No. 41 in session. I went over the situation with D. V. P. Sweek and the executive board of Local No. 41. D. V. P. Sweek will report on the trouble in general, so for that reason I will confine my report to what occurred during his absence from that city.

On the 12th a conference was held with the contractors association. The meeting resulted in nothing other than the fact that the contractors association would listen to nothing but the open shop.

A meeting of the board of business agents of the building trades council and the executive board of Local No. 41 was held on the 13th regarding the trouble.

On the 15th a proposition was drawn up by the executive board of Local No. 41 to be presented to the contractors. Every thing possible was given away in this proposition that could be and the local maintained. We presented same at a joint meeting, held at 3 p. m. that day. We adjourned

to meet again at 6 p. m. After convening again, at 6 p. m., we were informed that it was impossible for them to give us a reply before the following day at 5 p. m.

We were on deck again on the 15th at the appointed time, and were informed that they could not consider our proposition in part or as a whole under any circumstances. The chairman then handed us a proposition that they had drawn up and informed us that it was their ultimatum, and we must accept or reject it as a whole.

It provided for the protection of the scabs and gave them the right to employ union or non-union helpers. Made it compulsory for us to withdraw from the building trades council, as under it we could not take part in any sympathetic strike. All men out of work had to register with an employment agency, to be created by the association, and when three or more contractors decided that they did not want a man he was declared undesirable and would not be employed by any of the association. When the union could not furnish desirable men the contractors could employ non-union men, and many other clauses of the above kind.

I have seen many agreements in my time, but that one had any I ever saw beat a mile.

It took us about five minutes to decide that we could not accept it, and we informed them of our decision.

Then they informed the business agents of the council, Brothers Coleman and Butler, that they did not want to have anything to do with them. This meeting resulted as the others, nothing being accomplished.

The executive board of No. 41 met them again on the 17th with no result.

The situation in Buffalo is a very serious one. The building trades are not in an extra good condition and very little new work going on.

The boys are standing as solid as a rock, only one having the yellow streak since the trouble started.

It seems we are going up against an open shop proposition all over. It is a question that every brother should consider very carefully, for it means destruction sooner or

later to every organ- ization that is forced to succumb to it. I will be very

I trust each and every local will be very careful in regard to living up to agreements with employers. Whether good or bad, break them under any circumstances after you have signed them.

I am in possession of information, from good authority, to the effect that certain cities are picked out for the purpose of establishing the open-shop policy. If they are successful in winning in those cities then it will go down the line.

You can feel assured that they will not pick out our strongholds for those experiments, and knowing this in advance we should prepare accordingly, then when the test comes we will be able to give a good account of ourselves.

In the midst of the trouble Local No. 41 gave a complimentary smoker to all members of the Brotherhood in Buffalo on the 8th. It was the greatest I ever attended.

I attended the meeting of Local No. 45 on the 13th, which was fairly well attended. The brothers of that local informed me that there are a large number of non-union men within their jurisdiction. Vice-President Sweek intends taking up that work as soon as he can possibly do so.

On the 9th I left Buffalo for Erie, Pa., as I was informed there was some serious trouble in that city. The matter was, indeed, a very complicated one. The old Mutual strike was the cause of it. The president of that company is or was also the ruling spirit in a large department store in that city. This store had been placed upon the unfair list by Local No. 56 and central labor council of that city, for the purpose of compelling this man to meet a committee of the union and adjust matters, as he refused at all times to meet committee.

The Erie Amusement Company erected a theater. This company purchased the carpets for their theater from this unfair house. A committee from the local waited on this amusement company and requested them to cancel the order for carpet and purchase it from a fair firm, six weeks before the carpet was delivered. This request was refused. When the carpet was delivered Local No. 56 called the wiremen off the building, as they could not consistently let

them work there and asked the central body for their moral support against the amusement company.

The central labor union then placed the theater on the unfair list. Public sentiment was divided on the affair, our own local divided—some members wanted the

Some of the trades in the central labor union refused to live up to the man- That was the situa-

teral union refused to complicate it dates of the C. L. U. al construc-

tion in a nut shell. Then

more the firm doing the electric

tion work on the edifice threatened

non-union men on the job to finish the work.

I attended the meeting of Local No. 56 on the evening of the 10th and the whole affair was gone over, pro and con. I advised that another meeting be held on the following night, which was decided upon.

The following day a committee, consisting of Brothers Reid, Hanlon, Kistner, McNulty, and Business Agent Klinsky, of the C. L. U., met the officials of the amusement company and agreed upon the following settlement:

That all points in dispute be submitted to an arbitration board, consisting of a representative of the union and one of the firm, the theater taken off the unfair list, and the men return to work.

This was not the settlement that was wanted, but when a house is divided against itself nothing can be accomplished.

A committee of business men waited on the Bell Telephone Company and had Brother Reid discharged, claiming he was the agitator and cause of this trouble. If he was not discharged they threatened to remove the Bell phones. Of course, the company denies that such was the case. It is common talk in Erie, yet it can not be proven, so the local could take no action in the matter.

Under the existing circumstances we have to be satisfied with the settlement.

On the 19th I attended the meeting of Local No. 87.

I arrived in Washington on the 21st and found a large stack of mail awaiting me. I have made arrangements to have my mail forwarded to me in the future, so as not to keep those that have occasion to write to me waiting so long for an answer.

I left Washington on the afternoon of the 27th for New York city to attend a meeting of the electrical workers in the employ of a large company in that city on the 28th.

I stopped in Philadelphia and attended a special meeting of the executive board of Local No. 98 that evening. Matters stand about the same in that city. I have made arrangements to attend open meetings of all the locals in that city next week.

On the 28th I attended the meeting in New York, and am pleased to say that Local No. 270, of Greater New York, will increase her membership by fifty through it, as every man signed his name to an application before he left the hall.

As there is some little trouble existing between our locals in Greater New York I made arrangements to stop over here for about one week to try to adjust them, with District Vice-President Sweek, upon his request. I can not give the details of the difficulty in this report, but will do so in my next.

On March 1 I attended Local No. 20's meeting and spoke at some length to the brothers present on the advisability of organizing the craft thoroughly. I hope some good will result from it.

On the 3d I attended the meeting of Local No. 3, which was well attended. On account of special business it was near the time for adjournment when I addressed the brothers on the reasons of my visit.

As the hour was late and lots of important business undone, Brother Bergan, president, requested me to be as brief as possible, so for that reason I did not cover the grounds I would have liked to in my remarks, but will do so on my next visit to that local.

I have received many applications from brothers in different parts of the country asking for the position of special organizer in the south. It is not my intention to fill the vacancy at present, but intend to leave it open until I am sure the financial income of our Brotherhood will warrant it. I feel that it is much better to hold back the appointment for the above reason than appoint a brother to the position and then have to lay him off on account of finances, after one or two months, as he would be the first to

be removed, inasmuch as there would be two organizers in that district.

F. J. McNULTY.

First Vice-President.

The trouble in Buffalo between Local No. 41 and the contractors' association remains the same as last month. The boys are enduring the inconveniences and sacrifices which are caused by being locked out as only union men can. Some of the men were hard pressed, but in order to help the needy brothers those more fortunate did not draw lock-out benefits while it was possible to do without, and now, that the G. E. B. has voted them financial aid and sent the check for the same, the members of No. 41 know and feel that the I. B. E. W. is back of them, they are prepared to stay out until the contractors are willing to do business in a fair and manly ways or at least appear to—as far the contractors have not succeeded in so doing. The union has adopted a picket system, which is the best I ever saw. It would do justice to the police force. I would advise any of the locals having trouble to communicate with No. 41 to receive information as to the system adopted here.

I hope all the locals who can will send aid to all the cities in trouble, as the more money they receive the longer they can hold out. Also, it will be less of a strain on the I. B. E. W. treasury. Remember, when you are on strike or lockout the locals you have helped will then respond to those in trouble.

The number of men out of work is 105; those working 15. So it can be seen that it takes something to keep up a fight from January 4 to some time in the future.

I went to Warren, Pa., February 1, as one of the unfair contractors have some work in the jurisdiction of Local No. 63. No. 63 held a special meeting. I explained Local No. 41's trouble to them and asked them to do all they could to assist No. 41. I also told them that I was not there as a grand officer, as Brother Allman had jurisdiction over them. They were satisfied as to the explanation I gave them of the trouble in Buffalo and promised to not allow their members to work on any of the work belonging to the unfair Buffalo contractors.

I returned to Buffalo, and Grand President McNulty arrived here February 5. We then again tried to have the contractors' association meet a committee from Local No. 41. But on seeing Mr. McCarty, president of the contractors' association, he gave us but little satisfaction.

On the 10th I had to leave for New York, the Grand President agreeing to look after the trouble until such time as he could look over the situation. He succeeded in having a conference between the contractors and Local No. 41. What happened will be in his report.

On the 24th I received a telegram from the Grand President to go to Buffalo as soon as I could, and arrived here on the 27th. I attended a meeting of Local No. 45 here, and shall do organizing for them as soon as the non-union men can be seen, that will give me an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone—assist No. 41 and also do organizing for No. 45.

Nos. 41 and 45 have formed a district council between themselves; No. 58, of Niagara, may also join.

I called on the executive board of No. 3 while in New York, there being some little trouble between them and No. 20. There is a committee appointed by each local to adjust the matter. No doubt by this time all is well between them. No. 3 complained of the shop local, No. 270, and the car wiremen, No. 438, doing inside wiring; these locals thinking that work that No. 3 had not control of they had the right to do. The law on jurisdiction is very plain on that, regardless of whether the local has control or not. I believe it is undisputed that No. 3's men are the inside electrical workers of Greater New York. That being the case she is entitled to all inside wiring. I hope all locals will be careful as to their jurisdiction and not infringe upon the work of others.

The 17th I went to Binghamton to attend the open meeting held by Local No. 325. It was a success, having as speakers Brother F. Kenneda, of the central trades and labor council; Brother Sweeney, of the clothing cutters of Birmingham, and myself. We succeeded in getting the non-union men interested, and also getting their applications, Brother F. Campbell being appointed

to go around with me to see all electricians outside the local.

Local No. 139, of Elmira, held theirs on the 20th. The speakers were: Mr. Sullivan, a young attorney of Elmira, who so successfully defended the machinists' union in Rochester after their strike, which was before the courts; Mr. F. Clark, organizer for the A. F. of L., and, of course, I butted in.

I went from there to Cortland, where the electrical workers were waiting to be installed. We now have a nice local there.

I then went to Olean to prepare for the open meeting of Local No. 214, to be held on the 26th. Brother Deltinger was appointed to go around with me to get converts. We went to the small places around the vicinity of Olean and succeeded in doing good work. The meeting was addressed by Brother Ingalls, of the barbers' union, and myself.

I believe all the locals through that section of the country will be in good shape from now on. As soon as I can I will try to have the locals along the line of the New York Central Railroad who are in bad shape hold open meetings two or three days apart, so as to give me a chance to work a short time in each place.

What I would like is, for the locals who did not answer my letter of November 17 to let me know the territory they control, the number of members, and the number of non-union men in their territory. That will help me to lay out my routes. This does not apply to the ones I have visited.

Yours fraternally,

F. J. SWEEK.

Second Vice-President.

I herewith submit the following report for the month of February:

Finding it a very bad time to continue further in the city of Lynn owing to the slackness of work and other difficulties, I had a consultation with Stuart Reid, organizer for the A. F. of L., and we came to the conclusion it would be better to let matters rest for the present and in the meantime lay the condition of affairs before Samuel Gompers for his advice and assistance. We have both written to Mr. Gompers.

Tuesday I went to Salem and attended

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meeting of Local 259. I found they were making very good progress in that city, and are working in the right direction, and while they were holding their meetings fortnightly they are now holding them every week.

Wednesday I wrote an agreement for Local 259 to submit to the contractors, which was accepted by the local, and is now in the hands of the board for approval. In the evening I returned to Boston and attended meeting of Local 103. Tuesday I visited some shopmen and tried to arrange for a meeting with them. Friday I went to Providence and attended meeting of Local 258. There was a good attendance, and while there was a little dissension I succeeded in getting matters fixed up in good shape and got a good committee to work with me, and Saturday I went to Riverside to see some linemen. It was quite stormy and the men had stopped work when I arrived there. I then wrote eighteen letters to delinquent members of Local 11, of Waterbury, Conn., urging them to give me an answer, so I could meet all hands and try and settle matters in that city, and up to the present time I have received but one letter. I also wrote to the local to assist me in getting all ex-members into the fold once more.

Monday I visited one of the large factories in Boston and interviewed several armature winders for the purpose of getting a shopmen's local started. I arranged for a meeting and ten men promised to attend.

Tuesday in company with Bro. Sterling, of the machinists, we went to another factory and interviewed several other men and urged them to come to a meeting where we could discuss matters more fully, and some promised to attend. Wednesday I followed up that same line of work and in the evening I went to the hall and waited for them to show up. And I am very sorry to say only a few put in an appearance; others sent various excuses, etc. Those that did come promised to bend their energies towards getting a shopmen's local started in this city. Thursday I again followed up that line of work.

Friday, a. m., I went to Providence and then to Riverside, where I met some non-union linemen and succeeded in getting

them to make out applications. In the evening I attended meeting of Local 258 and took part in the initiation. I would advise all prospective candidates coming into Local 258 to wear bullet-proof clothing, as the goat they use is a prize winner at butting.

Saturday I went to Greenwich and succeeded in getting the non-union men in that locality to make out applications.

Local 258 is on a progressive move and setting a good example for other locals to follow. In the evening I went to Hartford, Conn., to attend meeting of the district council, which was held on Sunday. The meeting was called to order about 11:20 a. m., and adjourned about 5:45 p. m. We had a good representation from the various locals and from the sentiment expressed by the delegates, all hands are going to take hold and help to build up the organizations, also give Local 186 of Hartford a helping hand to win a victory.

Monday I went to New Britain and found five ex-members of the Brotherhood scabbing on the Carbin house, all other mechanics on that building having stopped work, refusing to work with non-union men. I tried every way possible to have them cease work, but found them very defiant and and refused, threatening to bring in an officer, but the cowards did not have the courage, and got all that was coming to them.

In the evening I went to Springfield, Mass., attending meeting of Local No. 7. There was a fair attendance and the members are going to use a little more effort to build up that local.

Tuesday I returned to Boston and attended meeting of Local 104. They had a good attendance and all hands are becoming active. They gave me some information as to where I could chase up some non-union linemen and I am getting after them as fast as possible, although it is very hard to locate linemen when out on the work.

Wednesday I had several letters to write to locals in Connecticut in regard to matters that came up at the district council, also considerable correspondence to the general office. I hope secretaries of the various locals will be a little more punctual in giv-

ing replies to communications, as important matters can be more promptly expedited.

In the evening I attended meeting of Local 103 and found that there was another case on hand to deal with, such as Local 98 had to contend with some time ago, in relation to breaking their agreement. But the matter was straightened out in good shape, so that now there is general satisfaction on all sides.

Thursday in company with Bro. Thayer, we called on Mr. Sheeve, representing Mr. Hearst, of New York, and after explaining conditions of our agreement he readily acquiesced and told us nothing would occur to jeopardize our interests. We then called on a new firm and got them to sign our agreement, later going to a factory to see some armature winders, and met with little success.

Friday we went into the suburbs to another factory, but could not be admitted. I then chased up some matters in the interest of Local 104.

Saturday I went to Somerville and Cambridge in the interest of Local 104.

Monday being a legal holiday I did not work.

Tuesday, in company with Bro. Thayer, of 103, I went to the Hearst building, as trouble was expected there, but it was victory once more for the boys of Local 103. We then called on the firm of Coulson & McDonald to get them sign our agreement, but they stuck out for one man and advised us to see him—if he would join all others would be obliged to, or their places would be filled by union men. We saw this man and after considerable persuasion he finally resigned his position. The company signed the agreement, filled his place with a union man and placed two others to work.

Wednesday I went to Cambridge and urged the non-union men in two large concerns to join the linemen's local.

Thursday I went to Allston and saw several more linemen, who seem willing to get into the fold.

Friday I went to Lowell, and have got matters fairly in hand there and expect to get the ball rolling before long.

Saturday I went to Somerville again in the interest of Local 104 and, in company with a committee of the C. L. U., visited a

large drug concern and after a long battle they agreed to have union men do their work.

Monday I went to Providence and attended meeting of Local 99. They had a very good attendance and promised to use more energy to get all hands into the Brotherhood. I also visited some car shops during the past few weeks. In some places I have visited the men claimed that they have been refused admittance into the locals on account of taking places of our men on strike some time ago and that there is a bad feeling against them on the part of some members. My advice to all locals in this district is to cut out all animus and strife; we need every worker we can get in our Brotherhood. Let us forget the past and strengthen the hopes of the future.

Local 186 is still out and just as willing to keep the battle going as they were the first day of December. Some locals have rendered some financial assistance and I sincerely hope all locals who possibly can will lend them a little aid. Such men as belong to 186 are hard to find in the labor movement. Men who will stand together three long months in zero weather are worthy of any aid that can be extended to them.

I was obliged to come to Pittsfield on March 1st and hope to be able to finish up some of the work I have on hand when I get through here.

E. T. MALLORY.

Third Vice-President.

In closing my last report I stated that men of No. 212 were returning to work on a working scale that was satisfactory to the Contractors Association and Local No. 212, but dispute in regard to wages was left to an arbitration committee to be composed of two members of the Contractors Association, two from Local No. 212; these four men to pick the fifth, whose decision was to be binding on both parties, and same to be rendered not later than March 1st.

I spent a couple of days visiting the contractors with a committee from the local, getting them to sign up as individuals, for if the Contractors Association should sign as a body, then, if any trouble should arise between any contractors, it would involve all of the members.

The committee met with very good success, as all contractors signed up except two small firms that never did employ more than one man. The committee reported this to the Contractors Association, and they informed them that if these firms did not sign up and work union men they would expel them from their association, and also try to keep them from receiving any work.

On February 4, with G. P. McNulty, I attended a meeting of No. 235, and next morning I left for Shelbyville, Ind., where I found that the local had not held a meeting for some time, as there were not enough members in good standing to form a quorum. With Brother Reed we visited all the members in good standing, also a couple that were in arrears, who gave us their word that they would pay up pay day.

We found two men who were not members and they promised to join, so by this time hope Local 329 is all right, for just as soon as the weather opens up the telephone and light company both intend to do some new construction.

From there I went to Indianapolis to attend a meeting of No. 10, as there was some talk when I was there the first of the year of forming an outside and an inside local, but was informed that at a meeting week before they had decided to stick together.

I then, with Business Agent Brother French, took up and tried to form a shopman's local. We found this a very hard task, as we had to get the names of the men and visit them at their homes in the evening. Was delayed some time by the sudden death of Brother Swift, the financial secretary of No. 10, who was a true and faithful member, always ready and willing to do whatever he could for the best interests of the Brotherhood. Brother Swift was at the meeting of the local on Monday night, and on Friday morning at 4.30 he died. He was buried on Monday afternoon, one week from the time when he was at the meeting, and in respect to the memory of the deceased brother all the members turned out in a body at his funeral. I then, with Brother French, visited the armature winders at the car barns and some shopmen at their homes in the evening, and find it very hard to have a meeting of these men, but have the promise from me that just as soon as I get back to

Indianapolis they will attend a meeting and form a local.

On February 18 I went to Lafayette, Ind., to visit No. 222, and found that they had trouble on with the Home Telephone Company, and Central Trades Council have the company on the unfair list, but are getting no support, as the other company can't take any more service, but will be able in a couple of weeks to take all they can get, when I have promised to go back, and with the Central Trades Council bring about a settlement of the trouble if we possibly can.

On February 19 I went to Hamilton, Ohio, as No. 206 was reported on the decline, but on arriving there found notice of meeting in the Worker was incorrect. I called upon Brother Herrman, who explained No. 206's condition thoroughly to me. Next morning Brother Herrman called for me at the hotel and together we visited all the brothers who were working in the city, also a couple of men working for the City Light Company, who are not members, but was given the promise by one that he would join, and this one joining I think will be the means of bringing the other one in.

Went to Richmond, Ind., where I had promised to be on Monday night. Found quite a few good members hustling to build up the local, but also found three men here working who are members, but in arrears from four to thirteen months. With Brother Penland I visited these men, who have promised to pay up and put their card in No. 444.

We also called upon some of the inside men who do not belong, but who have promised to attend a smoker that the local is going to give, when I expect to hear of them joining.

From Richmond I went to Muncie and found again notice of meeting in the Worker was wrong. Had a very hard time finding any of the brothers, but after a long chase found Brother Garst, who met me the next morning and we called upon the tel. company's men; also, light company's men. Found none of these men carrying cards, but received the promise from two that they would come around next pay day. In this city I found more men on the outside than are in, but if the members of No. 294 keep

right after these men I feel sure they will all come round and join.

Went from Muncie to Marion, where I found Local 153 in fine shape—all the brothers working and every man has a card but one, and after next pay day he will have one. Had a special meeting here which the majority of the members attended, and if all the brothers carrying cards would keep after the men they find without the same, as the brothers of 153 do, we would have a far larger membership than we now have. I went from Muncie to Fort Wayne, but between cars stopped over in Anderson and hunted up some of the brothers of No. 147, making an engagement for next week. I also stopped in Wabash, as I was told there were quite a few men working here without cards. Went to a couple of them and made an engagement for Sunday afternoon at 2.30. Arriving at Fort Wayne at 6 p. m. I attended the meeting of No. 138 and found this local in good condition. All the brothers are working and all outside men in the city belong but three. One of these promised to fill out an application on the 15th of the month, and expect the other two by the last of the month.

No. 138 has a charter for mixed local, but want it changed to an outsidemen, and by the time this letter is in print will have their wants satisfied.

Thought when I arrived here would kill two birds with one stone by attending No. 260 meeting on the same night, but found notice of meeting in Worker was not correct.

Spent Friday and Saturday looking up the two men mentioned above who are not members of 138; also, the men working at inside work, with the promise that they would attend a meeting at the hotel Sunday morning to form a local.

Sunday morning had a meeting of inside-men, but adjourned to meet Monday night at 8. At this meeting I had the pleasure of meeting quite a few of No. 260's members.

On Sunday afternoon I went to Wabash, but on arriving there was informed that the Light Company had laid off all of their men Saturday night, and some were leaving, so was not able to do anything as there were only four linemen and two groundmen left, but was informed as soon as the weather

opened up the telephone company was going to do some work, and the men I met asked me to try and come back in six weeks or two months, when a local could be started. Monday night I again met the insidemen, who have made out an application for a charter and I leave here in the morning, but will return next Monday to install new local.

E. P. ALLMAN.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 29, 1904.

Fourth Vice-President.

Well, the first of the month found me in Birmingham, Ala. While there I attended the meetings of No. 227 and No. 136. I found good attendance at No. 227 and they had three candidates to "ride the goat," also had a splendid meeting. But at No. 136 we had poor attendance and I learned that they were only meeting twice a month. I advised them to meet every week, which I am glad to say they are now doing. I tried to get the colored lineman together, but did not succeed, as we could not get enough of them to attend, but think we will get them in the near future.

From there I went to Memphis, Tenn., and had a good meeting with No. 192. They are having some trouble there with one of the theaters, and the Trades and Labor Council has placed a boycott on same.

From there I went to Jackson, Miss., and held a meeting and succeeded in getting ten names for a charter, and then to Meridian, Miss., where I got eight names for a charter.

On the 25th returned to Jackson, Miss., and installed that local where, in No. 257, I find a lot of good material and look to have a good local there, as about ten who are working there have deposited their cards.

I then came here and will install this local, No. 391, and think we can make a good organization, for the men here are made of the proper stuff.

DALE SMITH.

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 29, 1904.

Fifth Vice-President.

February first I was still in St. Louis, and from then till February ninth I tried to get the men from the Emerson electrical works

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into line, but gave it up for the present. Work is rather slack in their line, and the men were afraid to take the step. During this time I made several trips to the World's Fair grounds, as the cable splicers were having trouble there with the Bell.

From St. Louis I went to St. Charles, and as there were not enough men there to hold charter, took next train to Moberly, Mo., and visited Local No. 420. This local has been having a hard time of it, and were glad to receive what advice I could give them. They expect to have considerable work open up soon.

From there I went to Sedalia, Mo., and visited Local No. 266. There is quite a bunch employed there. The Bell people are stringing a good deal of cable, and there is to be a good deal of work around there this summer. The understanding is that the Missouri Pacific Railway will build their \$1,000,000 shops there. If they do there will be a big job for the inside men.

From there I went to Kansas City, Mo., and spoke to Locals No. 18 and No. 356. Nearly every one is working there. Number 18 has all of her men employed. The Home Telephone Company laid off quite a bunch while I was there. I have just learned that Brother Jaque Bradley fell from a pole and was severely injured.

I then went to Leavenworth, and found all men employed there carrying cards out of Kansas City except two, who had cards out of Atchison. On account of the low membership of No. 18 I did not think it advisable to give them a charter.

I then went to Atchison and spoke to Local No. 19. This local has everything in good shape, and expects that the two telephone companies will do a good deal of work this season.

From there I went to St. Joe, and was disappointed. I had sent word that I was coming, and when I reached here I called on the president, who was out, and owing to the address not being in the Worker I was unable to find their meeting hall. Secretaries should pay attention to this and notify our General Office of changes of officers, etc. I have made it a rule to notify the officers ahead of my coming, and if the addresses are wrong it works a hardship on those who depend on them.

I then went to Topeka, where I found a fine bunch of boys and work pretty good at present.

From there I went to Lawrence, where I organized a local after a good hustle, and from there I came to St. Joe, and will speak to the boys before I go north.

I have found conditions looking very favorable so far, and something more favorable still is the noted improvement among the men. It is surprising, and I hope that it will continue.

F. L. WITTERS.

Sixth Vice-President.

On February the 3rd I went to Fort Worth, Texas, and attended regular meeting of Local No. 156. Found the Local in a good prosperous condition with good attendance. No. 156 is still fighting the Bell Telephone Company. All the employers there are paying the scale but the Bell and one light company. The boys have hopes of doing business with the Bell when the Independent Company get the material to enlarge their plant sufficient to handle the subscribers. As I was expecting a case to come up in court, and being compelled to answer when it was called, I returned to Dallas and spent some time with that, and since I have been pretty well under the weather with la grippe.

I have been working on a district council, which I hope to have going in the near future. I would like to ask and I insist that all locals in the Sixth District give this matter their careful attention and if it is possible send good delegates to represent them, for I consider the district council is a matter of great importance.

I have attended several meetings of Locals No. 188 and No. 69. Both Locals are in much better condition now than they have been for some time. Local No. 188 has the open-shop proposition here, which is the result of the lockout of the Builders' Exchange last winter. That is not all they have to contend with either. The men that the contractors picked up and taught the business—what little they know—during the lockout have since been discharged, because they could not produce the work with the old men. Most of the men are now contracting, which makes it

March 1904

very hard on our men, as these basketmen, as they are called, are figuring work so low that it is hard for the contractors to pay shop rent and pay their men the scale. There is an ordinance before the city council now, which will, if passed, prevent a man from contracting unless he has a shop or place of business and can give a bond. I have all reasons to believe that it will go through all right and if it does I am in hopes it will make business better for the inside wiremen.

I expect to leave here tomorrow or next day on a trip through Louisiana and Arkansas.

I would be pleased to have all secretaries in my district keep me informed as to the conditions of things in and around their respective locals. I want to visit all locals in my district as soon as I can get around to them.

J. P. CONNOR.

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 28, 1904.

Seventh Vice-President.

Since my last report the merging of the four locals in San Francisco into two, also the transferring of members from those locals who lived in Alameda county to the outside local whose headquarters is in Oakland, has been practically consummated. An undertaking such as this has been requires considerable time in working out the details, as it was, and is, necessary to take the rank and file into your confidence in every move that is made, as the object which we seek was and is to harmonize all differences; it would not have paid to force matters to a hasty conclusion.

The policy followed by the advisory board, whom I have associated with me in handling those jurisdiction questions in San Francisco, has been to submit everything they propose to do to the locals, to be discussed by them before it was finally acted on; and when I left San Francisco, on Friday, the 19th, the committee, which is composed of such well known electrical workers as Eugene Rush and Dick Alexander of Local No. 6, and H. L. Worthington and Thomas of No. 151, Thomson and Ryse of 283, Clifford and Welsh of 298, had all the details, which are to be worked out, well in hand, believing that it is essen-

tial to keep in touch with the rank and file.

I will now try to state what those details are. The locals indorsed my action when I appointed the financial secretaries and treasurers of the four locals to act as a committee with me in distributing the funds, as per agreement, which was that each man should carry from the funds of the local from which he was transferred to that of the local to which he became a member a certain sum of money, that to be decided according to the amount of money the local from which he came had on hand; or, in other words, on a per capita basis. It not being possible to foresee every condition that may arise, such as transferring (or, I might more correctly state, the not having transferred) some brother to the local to which, according to jurisdiction, he rightfully belongs; and also as the outside locals are about to adopt new by-laws to conform to the new conditions, when they will re-elect all officers.

We have up to the present time left all of the money in the hands of the treasurers.

It being impossible for me to remain in San Francisco any longer, it now devolves upon the advisory board, of which Eugene Rush, of Local No. 6, is chairman, and Brother Ryse, of the outside local, is secretary, to continue the good work, which they have so ably handled up to the present time. The other matters which they are handling are as follows: Getting the Auxiliary (or Apprentice) Local of No. 6 to join the Brotherhood and become a sub-local of same. They, I am informed, have 150 members. There is a local organization of gas and electric fixture hangers, which is connected with the Building Trades Council of that city, whom the advisory board is giving a great deal of attention; their membership is about 60.

As there were several non-union men employed in the Union Iron Works I called a meeting of them on November 13th, to try and induce them to become members of Local No. 6. We did not reach an agreement on that occasion, and the advisory board is working on that proposition at present.

Another proposition to be handled by them is that of bringing to the notice of the Building Trades Council the agreements be-

tween the inside and outside locals and requesting the Council, on behalf of Local No. 6, to indorse those agreements. This is doing formally what is already being carried out in spirit, as for the last month the Building Trades has been recognizing and enforcing the by-laws on jurisdiction, as they had been agreed on by the locals in this city, and the brother in the outside local, who carries the Brotherhood card, works side by side with the inside wireman who carries the Building Trades card.

I take great pleasure at this time in thanking President P. H. McCarthy, of the Building Trades Council, for the able assistance he has given me in bringing about these conditions.

The Western Conference, which was composed principally of linemen, was called together, in conjunction with all other electrical workers, by President Edwards, of the Conference, and myself on February 1st, to reorganize the district on lines laid down in the new constitution. The southern part of the district was well represented. Local No. 77, Seattle, was the only local in the Northwest which was represented at the convention. They were four days in session and will be known in the future as the Pacific Council of the I. B. E. W. They adopted by-laws, and decided to put another organizer in the field. H. L. Worthington, of 151, was elected President pro tem. J. L. Cook, of Local 6, was elected secretary-treasurer. Both are of San Francisco; one an outside and the other an inside wireman. The executive committee (which is composed of seven members, each of whom has charge of his district) is divided up as nearly as possible between the different classes in our trade.

The convention adjourned on February 4th, and as I had received several communications from Local 180, of Vallejo, requesting me to call on them, I, in company with President H. L. Worthington, went to Vallejo on the 5th; we attended the meeting that night and were given a royal reception. We visited the navy yard the next day, and had a conference with the secretary of the labor bureau in regard to matters which the local wished us to investigate. As the questions could be handled better in San Francisco we returned there that night.

Having received a communication from Local 36, of Sacramento, requesting me to come there to see what could be done to bring the members of the local to look favorably on the proposition of organizing the men who worked through the last strike, who are still in the business, into the Brotherhood, I went there on the 15th, and attended meetings of Local 340 and that of the Federated Trades Council, of which Brother Muncy, of Local 36, is president, and spoke at both meetings. On the 16th I attended a joint meeting of Locals 36 and 340, at which I spoke, and advised that they organize non-union men, and bury all personal feelings, if such did exist between electrical workers. Several members of each of the locals followed me, all of them speaking in favor of harmony in our own ranks and of organizing those on the outside. In my talks with members after the meeting they all seemed to favor the policy outlined.

I arrived in San Francisco on the 17th. My intention was to go to San Jose that night to see how Local 250 was progressing, but I received a letter from Local 76, of Tacoma, which practically demanded that I come on the ground if the I. B. E. W. had any consideration for Local 76. That accounts for my being on the ground at the present time. After consulting with several members of Local 76, regarding the agreement between the Sunset Telephone Company and the I. B. E. W., which they claimed was not being lived up to in Tacoma, at my request they appointed President A. M. Craig, of the local, to accompany me to Seattle, where we had a conference with District Manager Corcoran, who received us in a pleasant manner, and suggested that it would be advisable for us to try and settle the differences with the company, in San Francisco.

Brother Durrel, of Local 61, of Los Angeles, having deposited his traveling card in Local 6, of San Francisco, and having failed in his examination, appealed his case to me on the ground that the examination was not practical. As I construe the Constitution, every local has the right to examine its in-coming members; that the examination put up during the term of office of the examining board shall be the same for every man; of course, the class of

work he wishes to follow should be taken into consideration.

I found, on investigation, that Local 6 has a written examination; that the applicant for membership is given ten questions at a time—the reason that he is not given more being that he might be of a nervous temperament and if given the whole sixty-five at once he might get so badly rattled that he would not be able to answer any of them. I also found that the papers of every man who has passed the examination are on file. I then chose a committee to examine the papers of Brother Durrell and instructed them to compare his with the papers of the other members who had passed while this examining board had been in office, and will submit to you the findings of the committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1904.

Bro. M. J. Sullivan, G. V. P., City.

Dear Bro.:—Pursuant to your request, we have investigated the examination of Local No. 6 thoroughly. We find that their examination is fair and impartial and their questions are all practical and such as a worker should know.

This examination of ours was held primarily to advise you in the case of the appeal of Bro. E. I. Durrell from No. 6's examination. We find that Bro. Durrell has no case, for the above reasons.

Respectfully yours,

H. J. SUMMERHAYES, Ch'r'n.
Local No. 283.

E. RUSH, Local No. 6.

L. C. EDWARDS, Local No. 289.

J. R. SMITH, Local No. 298.

H. L. WORTHINGTON,
Local No. 151.

Fraternally yours,

M. J. SULLIVAN.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 21, 1904.

COME PREPARED.

All brothers coming to Hot Springs for their health will please bring enough money to pay their expenses while here, as we have all the sick and crippled brothers we can take care of, and there is no work.

CHAS. ROWE, President.

S. X. CALLAHAN, F. S.

NOTICE.

Inside wiremen, stay away from Buffalo, N. Y.; strike on.

Inside wiremen are requested to stay away from East Liverpool, Ohio; trouble on.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Richard (Dick) Larsen, a lineman, will be gratefully appreciated by his mother, as she is very ill over his absence. Address Mrs. T. LARSEN, 233 W. Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. W. D. Mulinix will be very thankful to any brother knowing the whereabouts of Edd Blee if he will write or wire at his expense. He is a member of Local No. 176, Joliet, Ill. M. W. D. MULINIX, 301 Center street, Joliet, Ill.

NOTICE.

This is to notify the locals of the I. B. E. W. that we, Local Union No. 28, will not receive any traveling cards until further notice. Our reason for so doing is that our own members will have to go to work first, as things have been very dull for some time.

Fraternally yours,

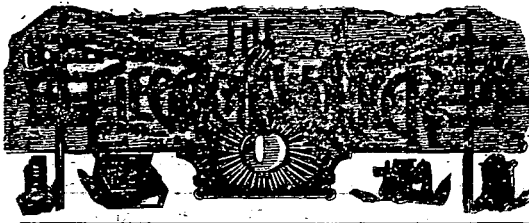
GEO. J. SCHMIDT,
Financial Secretary.

Baltimore, Feb. 14, 1904.

EXPERIMENTS at the Massachusetts Agricultural College show that considerable damage occurs to shade trees by wires causing abrasions, destruction of limbs and leaders, burnings, and necessitating much injudicious pruning. The greatest amount of danger caused to trees by alternation and direct currents is by local burnings. In wet weather when a film of water is formed on the bark, more or less leakage is likely to occur, and if the insulation is insufficient and contacts with the trees exists, grounding takes place, and burnings due to arcing results. There is evidence to support the idea that a current of not sufficient strength to cause burning, may over-stimulate the plant and cause a retardation of its activities, which will subsequently result in death.

A WESTPORT, ME., hen owner has struck upon a scheme which will be of interest to others in the business. This man at noon shuts the blinds of his hen house for one hour, so his hens go to roost, thinking it night; at the end of the hour he opens the blinds. The result is that his hens lay again, and he gets two eggs a day instead of one.

MAR 1934



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

H. W. SHERMAN, - - Publisher and Editor
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Subscription \$1 per year, in advance

As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1904.

JOHN MORRISON, Special Advertising Agent
 25 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y.

*This Journal will not be held responsible
 for views expressed by correspondents.*



THE HENRY E. WILKENS PRINTING COMPANY

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

"There are as many men who can't agree
 As there are fish that swim the sea."

In no case does this old adage hold good more noticeably than in our own organization, and it is but natural that it is so. For many years our official journal published letters from press secretaries each month, the editor culling out the very best received, for many of them were hardly fit to publish in any paper. During the past six years we

have been asked, not once, but hundreds of times, to cut out the local letters, but never felt like taking the entire responsibility. At the last convention most of the delegates requested that the letters be cut out. This was done, with no thought of dictating the policy on which the Journal should be run, and thinking that the change would be appreciated by the majority of our readers. If we were wrong in this the majority will say so, as the matter has been referred to a referendum vote. One of the principle arguments used by some is this: "We know there is nothing of great merit in some of the letters, but it gives us a chance to know where Jack or Bill is; it lets us know how the boys in other cities are getting along." This is true to some extent, but why do some press secretaries take up two pages of the Journal to let some one know that Jack or Bill is working in their city? The Electrical Worker costs the Brotherhood a goodly sum of money each year, and the bill should be kept as low as possible, and give the desired results. The Official Journal can be made instructive to all branches of our trade—the insidemen and the linemen alike. None of us know it all; and only by constant study can we expect to make ourselves more proficient. We may cry down the book learned or electrical-school taught workmen, but we can not cry down the practical workmen, who has book knowledge also. The last two issues contained many good articles on the trades-union movement, and the movement is in itself a great study, and it's only by getting the views of others that we can perfect our own organization. We have a great many labor papers on our exchange list, and admit copying from them to get the labor news, giving credit to those from whom we clipped. We notice some of the labor papers are used for spleen throwing, the writers keeping up a constant cross-firing at each other. This should not be tolerated, and never has by us personally. We have no fear of being criticised, being the servant of the organization—not its master—and perfectly willing at all times to be censured for short comings, when the censure comes through the proper channel; but the best interests of an organization depends on the solidarity of its members, and only through majority

rule can we expect to achieve success. For that reason we have submitted to referendum vote whether we shall return to the old method of publishing the Journal or follow the new style. The vote will be published in the April issue of the Journal.

JUST A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

We have received several complaints from secretaries on the expenses of some of the vice-presidents. It is not our purpose at this time to attempt to offer excuses of any kind, for we are fully aware that all of them are able to defend themselves; but, as the Grand Secretary, it is up to us to explain.

Now, suppose, one of our vice-presidents should ask for \$250. We draw a warrant on the Grand Treasurer for this amount. This appears in the next month's financial statement just as it is drawn, but that does not signify that the vice-president has spent that amount. His expense sheet may show that he has spent, say, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that he holds the balance; so we can not tell just how much a vice-president spends. The members of the I. B. E. W. need have no fear but what the expenses will be kept at a minimum, and we hope this explanation is satisfactory.

OUR RIGHT AND OUR REASON.

Again we are called upon to say a few words about our monthly journal, as we received a communication asking by what authority the editor took it upon himself to submit the matter of changing its policy to a vote, when the constitution gave him the sole right to decide the matter. Our reply to this is: If the constitution gives us the right to decide what shall be published it certainly gives us the right to publish what its readers most desire; therefore the referendum vote. Our desire is to have our journal give satisfaction to the majority of its readers, as we know full well, after a long experience as its editor, the utter impossibility of pleasing all of them. We are also satisfied that those who vote in the minority will abide by the will of the majority. Our long experience as an international officer has taught us that there are no better fighters in the labor movement than he electrical workers, but when the major-

ity decides a thing that settles the matter; and so it will be with our journal. The result will be sent to each local before April 1, 1904.

KEEP WITHIN THE LAW.

Some locals will get into trouble yet over the sending of raffle tickets through the mail. It is absolutely against the law, and every local or member that mails them are subject to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Independent of this, locals persist in sending the results of such raffles for publication. Every time we publish such notices we are liable to the U. S. law, run the risk of the entire issue of the Journal being destroyed by the postal authorities, and the second-class rates for mailing Journals taken away from us, which would cost the General Office over a thousand dollars a year extra in postage. Secretaries and committees should not persist in forcing the General Office into this position, nor run the risk of getting into trouble themselves.

LOCAL BY-LAWS.

We take this opportunity of calling the members' attention to section 3, of article 4, of the Constitution, which reads:

Section 3. Each L. U. shall have power to form its own local By-Laws. Such By-Laws shall in no way conflict with this Constitution, and shall be submitted to the G. P. for approval, after approval of the G. V. P. of the District; likewise all agreements, amendments or trade rules.

Our object in this is to save time. We would request the locals to send all matters of this kind direct to the Vice-President of the district for approval, he in turn can submit it to the Grand President, thereby saving time.

DURING the last six months we have received many letters asking what the theatrical stage employes claimed. We take great pleasure in publishing in the Worker a letter from Mr. Lee M. Hart, secretary of the Theatrical Stage Employes, which shows that he makes no claim to construction work.

PARRY, the would-be labor crusher, had a strike in his works, the non-union men going on strike. Nuff ced. Ha! Ha!! Ha!!!

March 1904

WOULDN'T IT JAR YOU?

Wouldn't it jar you to listen to the calamity howler giving advice as to how an organization should be run—one of those fellows who never attends a meeting or reads the labor papers, but who gets all of his knowledge at some meeting of the Knockers' Club? What, you don't know where the Knockers' Club meets? Why, generally in a booze bazaar; sometimes on the street corner; any old place will do for the Knockers. Wouldn't it jar you to go to the hall and meet about twenty-five or thirty old standbys, who attend every meeting and do the hard work for the local, while the Knocker just keeps on knocking? Don't it jar you to have some of the old standbys accused of trying to be the whole thing, when the fact of the matter is, they have to do the work while the Knocker knocks? Don't it jar you to attend a meeting, and when the candidate is taking the obligation that binds him close to us, to have the would-be funny fellow imitate a billy goat, or hit the candidate on the head—any old thing to be funny? Don't it jar you when the same would-be funny fellow shows his ignorance of the affairs of his local when put to a test? A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men; but the funny fellow should be made to keep still, at least while the obligation is being given. Don't it jar you when some big, beef-eating fellow comes up to you with a card six months old, and showing the signs of intoxication, wants you to give him some money, and calls you a cheap skate because he is refused? Don't it jar you to see the indifference of some of our members—those fellows who have that satisfied, "I-have-got-mine" and "Who-cares-about-the-other-fellow" air? Don't it jar you when some fellow in your local takes the floor so often that the other members, get tired of him?

CONDITION OF WORK.

Lawrence, Mass.—Good, with bright prospects for summer.

Tampa, Fla.—Very dull.

Sedalia, Mo.—Fair, but plenty of men to handle work.

Detroit, Mich.—Dull, and outlook unpromising.

RESULT OF VOTE.

Following is the vote by locals on the question of joining the Structural Trades Alliance:

L. U.	YES.	No.	L. U.	YES.	No.
8.....	.....	1,400	216.....	16	.....
4.....	.....	14	217.....	69	.....
9.....	.....	325	235.....	.....	16
10.....	225	.....	240.....	18	.....
14.....	8	17	249.....	8	.....
15.....	.....	85	252.....	59	.....
16.....	10	9	258.....	2	6
17.....	.....	275	259.....	1	18
19.....	.....	12	284.....	.....	27
20.....	.....	73	287.....	11	18
26.....	89	.....	289.....	.....	24
29.....	2	23	271.....	8	9
31.....	.....	8	277.....	.....	17
34.....	.....	21	278.....	27	.....
38.....	.....	200	282.....	.....	93
43.....	22	.....	284.....	.....	9
44.....	.....	18	286.....	9	.....
45.....	.....	120	287.....	57	.....
49.....	.....	75	291.....	.....	41
51.....	7	.....	296.....	9	.....
53.....	.....	27	299.....	.....	25
54.....	.....	28	304.....	12	.....
57.....	.....	35	306.....	12	.....
59.....	19	.....	308.....	.....	6
68.....	.....	80	309.....	.....	24
74.....	7	1	313.....	1	9
76.....	2	5	316.....	.....	15
77.....	.....	43	319.....	.....	21
80.....	5	30	323.....	5	4
81.....	55	1	325.....	43	.....
86.....	.....	37	343.....	.....	14
96.....	11	1	344.....	.....	3
97.....	9	.....	345.....	10	1
98.....	140	.....	353.....	8	85
102.....	48	.....	356.....	.....	47
108.....	12	2	359.....	8	.....
112.....	10	2	362.....	9	.....
114.....	11	18	370.....	1	7
124.....	4	2	381.....	1	63
126.....	15	.....	389.....	10	.....
132.....	.....	27	390.....	.....	15
133.....	.....	40	393.....	.....	27
134.....	.....	545	394.....	.....	8
140.....	77	.....	398.....	13	8
141.....	6	1	400.....	18	2
142.....	.....	41	403.....	15	.....
143.....	15	1	407.....	14	.....
156.....	25	.....	409.....	8	.....
161.....	.....	30	410.....	23	.....
163.....	1	13	411.....	9	1
164.....	.....	93	416.....	.....	9
170.....	7	4	425.....	7	1
171.....	15	11	426.....	.....	23
176.....	.....	66	428.....	1	5
177.....	14	.....	432.....	11	1
184.....	12	.....	433.....	17	.....
187.....	2	11	437.....	.....	52
189.....	16	1	438.....	42	4
191.....	.....	18	439.....	.....	5
198.....	15	.....	440.....	6	.....
201.....	.....	10	441.....	7	.....
208.....	.....	15	443.....	7	.....
210.....	.....	10	44.....	.....	25
213.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
214.....	7	.....	Total..	1,380	4,565

CHARTERS GRANTED.

Charters were granted during the month of February as follows:

No. 46, Baltimore, Md.

No. 257, Jackson, Miss.

No. 365, Fulton, Mo.

No. 391, Meridian, Miss.

THE OFFICIAL DECISION.

We wish at this time to call the attention of our members to Article 19 Section 1 of the Constitution. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The G. P. shall give a bond in sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall have power to call a general meeting of the E. B. whenever in his judgment he may deem it necessary. He shall have power to decide all questions of law, or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise between the L. U.'s or members of the Unions, or a L. U. and the Brotherhood, subject to an appeal to the E. B., whose decision shall be final, unless reversed by an appeal to the popular vote of the members, a majority of all members voting to be final. The number of members voting, both in the affirmative and negative, shall be returned to the G. S. within thirty days from the date of notice of appeal against the decision of the E. B.

We wish to call special attention to the part which reads, "He shall have power to decide all questions of law." We have received many letters of late asking us to define certain laws, and we have in all cases answered the writer, and in some cases have given an opinion. Any brother having a grievance of any kind will kindly report the matter to our Grand President. He will then have the satisfaction of getting an official decision.

Grand Secretary's Report for February.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
84	7 50				7 50
85	5 10				5 10
87	30 90		4 00		34 90
88	59 10		3 50		62 60
89	49 80	2 00	1 00		52 80
40	12 80		25		18 05
42	4 70				4 70
44	15 60				15 60
45	25 50	2 00			27 50
46		10 00			10 00
47	14 10	4 60	1 00		19 10
48	13 70				13 70
49	29 60	2 00			31 60
51	12 30	8 00			20 30
52	33 90				33 90
53	13 30				13 30
54	25 20	8 00	3 50		36 70
55	25 50	10 00	50	1 00	37 00
56	73 20	2 00			75 20
57	31 10				31 10
58	10 50		1 00		11 50
59	15 60	20 00			35 60
60	12 30	4 00	1 00		17 30
61	31 70	7 00	75		39 45
62	16 10				16 10
63	5 40				5 40
64	8 70	2 00			10 70
65	21 60	1 00			22 60
66	25 00	6 00	6 50		37 50
69	5 10	2 00			7 10
70	12 00	2 00			14 00
71	12 30		75		18 05
72	13 80				13 80
73	22 80	2 00	5 50		30 30
74	4 80		1 00		5 80
75	33 90		7 50		41 40
76	7 50				7 50
77	36 00	4 00	2 50		42 50
78	8 70		30		9 00
79	10 30	6 00			16 30
81	18 90	2 00			20 90
82	8 20				8 20
83	16 40		1 00		17 40
84	23 50	4 00			27 50
87	29 40	2 00			31 40
88	5 50	8 00	50		14 00
89	3 80				3 80
90	12 00				12 00
91	27 50	6 00	1 00		34 50
95	7 40	4 00	1 25		12 65
96	12 30	2 00	1 00		15 30
97	1 50				1 50
98	52 40				52 40
99	16 90	4 00	1 50		22 40
100	19 30	10 00			29 30
101	1 70	2 00	1 80		5 50
103	44 80	4 00			48 80
104	65 50	51 00	2 25		118 75
105	7 50	2 00			9 50
106	10 70				10 70
107			1 50		1 50
108	10 20	2 00	1 00		13 20
109	7 30				7 30
110	1 50				1 50
112	20 10		60		20 70
113			2 38		2 38

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
2	139 70	12 00	2 50		154 20
3	658 80	40 00			698 80
4	14 40				14 40
6	91 20	10 00			101 20
9	112 00				112 00
10	46 50		5 00		51 50
12	7 80		4 50		12 30
13	12 00				12 00
14			25		25
16	17 20		25		17 45
17	115 50	22 00			137 50
18	13 20	6 00	1 00		20 20
20			50		50
21	41 50	2 00	75		44 25
22	12 50				12 50
23	41 70		2 75	50	44 95
24	56 80	4 00			60 80
25	14 40		50		14 90
26	30 90				30 90
27	64 30	2 00			66 30
28	42 30	10 00			52 30
29	26 40				26 40
30	8 70	2 00			10 70
31	20 60	2 00			22 60
32	13 70	8 00	4 25		25 95
33	6 90	2 00	2 85		11 75

MAR 1904

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
114	20 70		2 00		22 70	204	15 80	2 00	50		17 80
115	8 70				8 70	205	15 90		1 50		17 40
116	18 60	2 00			20 60	206	14 50		50		15 00
118	15 40				15 40	207	5 00				5 00
119			50		50	208	10 50		1 00	1 00	12 50
121	38 20		5 00		38 20	209	10 50				10 50
122	7 80		5 00		12 80	210	5 40		1 00		6 40
123	1 90	2 00			3 90	212	56 80	4 00			60 80
124	6 60	8 00			14 60	213			2 50		2 50
126	6 20				6 20	215	5 50		75		6 25
127	4 50				4 50	216	5 10		2 00		7 10
130	9 00		5 75	1 00	15 75	217	80 60	16 00	1 50		48 10
132	25 00		2 50		27 50	218	9 00				9 00
133	33 80	20 00	1 50		54 80	219	6 40		2 15		8 55
135	9 60				9 60	220	12 60		2 81		14 91
137	20 70	2 00	75		23 45	221	10 50		2 06		12 50
138	5 90				5 90	223	5 40				5 40
139	16 80	10 00	25		27 05	224	9 60	4 00	2 50		16 10
140	18 00		1 00		19 00	225	14 10				14 10
142	11 70	2 00	1 25		14 95	226	2 70				2 70
143	8 70	2 00			10 70	227	26 50	10 00	50		38 00
145	12 60		5 80		17 90	228	2 00				2 00
146	22 40				22 40	229	8 90	14 00	1 25		24 15
147	14 80		8 88		18 68	238	21 00	4 00	2 50		27 50
148	18 70		5 00		23 70	235	18 00	4 00	1 00		23 00
149	14 40		50		14 90	237	32 10	2 00	5 00		39 10
150	6 50				6 50	238	14 80	10 00			24 80
151	64 00	2 00			66 00	239	11 70				11 70
152	4 70				4 70	240	23 50	2 00	25		25 75
153	9 00				9 00	242	8 00		55		8 55
154	4 20				4 20	243	8 90	2 00	1 75	50	8 15
155	14 90	2 00	1 75		18 65	244	15 00				15 00
156	23 80	4 00			27 80	246	6 80	2 00			8 80
157	4 20				4 20	247	92 80	8 00	25		101 05
162	22 20		1 25		23 45	250	12 80	2 00			14 80
163	12 80		1 50		14 80	251	6 90	4 00			10 90
165	4 20				4 20	252	10 80				10 80
166	17 00	2 00			19 00	253	18 00		2 00		15 00
167	8 10		25		8 35	256	8 00				8 00
168	4 40				4 40	257		10 00			10 00
171	15 00				15 00	258	20 70		6 00		26 70
172	7 10				7 10	259	6 80	8 00			14 90
173	5 10				5 10	260	12 80				12 80
174	12 30				12 30	261		6 00	1 00		7 00
175			1 00		1 00	262	4 00				4 00
176	12 90		3 00		15 90	264	10 50	6 00			16 50
177	11 10	4 00			15 10	266	14 80				14 80
178			8 00		8 00	267	45 00		7 50		52 50
179	18 80		50		14 30	268	8 90				8 90
180	4 20				4 20	269	7 50				7 50
181			25		25	270	31 80		5 50		37 80
183	7 20		70		7 90	271	13 80				13 80
184	10 90		75		11 65	274	6 70	6 00			12 70
185	2 40	4 00			6 40	275	13 20				13 20
186			8 00		8 00	276	13 10		2 50		15 60
187	11 40				11 40	277	8 20				8 20
189	12 90	4 00			16 90	278	4 20				4 20
190	20 20	2 00	30		22 50	280	10 80	2 00	5 00		17 80
191	12 30	2 00	1 00		15 80	284	12 00	4 00			16 00
192	23 20		2 50		25 70	285	7 60	1 00			8 60
193	11 20	2 00			13 20	286	5 90		1 50		7 40
194	14 40	2 00	2 50		18 90	287	31 80		2 50		34 80
197	18 10	6 00	2 25		26 35	288	7 20				7 20
199	18 00	26 00			44 00	291	13 20			2 00	15 20
201	4 50				4 50	292	29 10	30 00	50		59 60
202	1 80				1 80	296	8 00				8 00

No.	P.C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	
287	6 00				6 00	400			75		75	
289	15 60				15 60	402	18 30				18 30	
300	82 80	8 00	2 75		43 05	403	17 10		2 00		19 10	
301	6 80				6 80	405	8 80				8 80	
303	6 00				6 00	406	8 20	4 00	2 00	75	14 95	
308	8 00				8 00	407	9 00				9 00	
309	8 60		1 75		5 35	408	6 80				6 80	
310	5 10				5 10	409	8 60	2 00			5 60	
311	9 60		50		10 10	411	6 90				6 90	
314	1 80				1 80	412	4 20				4 20	
315	12 60	2 00	1 10		15 70	415	7 60	1 00	60		9 20	
318	14 70	2 00	75		17 45	418	4 80	2 00			6 80	
319	29 70		2 50		32 20	421	6 00		1 10		7 10	
320	21 60	2 00	5 80		28 90	422	7 80				7 80	
321	1 70				1 70	423			8 00		8 00	
323	4 50	4 00	1 25		9 75	424	19 40		1 00		20 40	
324	6 80				6 80	425	7 20				7 20	
327	6 60				6 60	429		4 00			4 00	
328	4 40				4 40	430	4 20	2 00	60		6 70	
330	2 70	3 00	62		6 32	432	9 60				9 60	
331	7 20				7 20	433	8 60		25		8 85	
332	18 60				18 60	434	2 50	7 00	1 00	6 00	16 60	
336	12 00	4 00	1 75		17 75	435		9 00			9 00	
337			1 50		1 50	436	6 20		9 00		15 20	
338	8 90		1 75		5 65	437	7 50				7 50	
339	1 20				1 20	438	13 80	7 00	1 00		21 80	
340	5 40				5 40	439	8 90	2 00			5 90	
341	8 40		1 50		9 90	440	9 30				9 30	
342	9 10				9 10	441	4 80		1 00		5 80	
343	9 60				9 60	443	2 10				2 10	
345	20 10	4 00			24 10	444	8 80		26		8 56	
346	5 60	2 00	2 50		10 10	445	46 80	12 00	1 00		59 80	
347	6 00		50		6 50	446	13 20	11 00			24 20	
349			80		80	447	2 70	22 00			24 70	
350	10 40	2 00			12 40	448	3 90			6 75	10 65	
351	6 80				6 80	449			2 75	1 00	3 75	
353	11 70				11 70	450	10 20				10 20	
354	12 10	2 00	1 25		15 35	451	6 00	4 00			10 00	
356	117 80	20 00	5 00		142 80	453				1 50	1 50	
357	5 40				5 40	455	2 40		1 00		3 40	
358	12 00	2 00	1 50		15 50	456	8 60				8 60	
359	11 10		55		11 65	457	10 80	16 00	11 00		37 80	
360	6 00				6 00	460		8 00	4 25		7 25	
363	4 50	14 00	9 00		27 50							
364	2 70	2 00			4 70		\$5,597 70	\$339 00	\$323 50	\$22 00	\$6,782 20	
365		7 00	4 00		11 00		Supplies not sold through local unions..					20
366	18 00				18 00		Buttons not sold through local unions..					18 00
367			75		75		F. F. McNulty, one dozen buttons.....					9 00
368	10 50	4 00	1 00		15 50		W. J. Gilsdorf, refund.....					63 05
370	8 70				8 70		Robinson's Key Practical E. W.....					10 00
371	6 60	6 00			12 60		Wiring Diagrams.....					4 50
375		2 00			2 00		Sub. and advertisements in E. W.....					96 62
379	6 80				6 80		Dues from members G. O.....					90
381	22 50		2 00		24 50		Watch Charms.....					2 00
383	72 00	16 00			88 00		Total.....					\$6,981 47
385			1 00		1 00		Fraternally submitted,					
387	4 00	4 00	1 00		9 00		H. W. SHERMAN,					
388	7 20		60		7 80		Grand Secretary.					
390	10 20	8 00			18 20		NOTE.—In last month's report a typographical					
391		8 00			8 00		error occurred. Local No. 1, St. Louis, should					
392			5 00		5 00		have been credited with \$250.00 per capita instead					
393	16 70		4 00		20 70		of \$2.50.					
394	6 40		2 00		8 40							
397	4 30		1 00		5 30							
398	9 60		50		10 10							
399	5 10				5 10							

Grand Treasurer's Report for February.

EXPENSES.

Death claim, No. 364, P. C. Larkin, Local Union 14	100 00
Death claim, No. 365, E. E. Griggs, Local Union 52	100 00
Death claim, No. 366, H. Connihan, Local Union 288	100 00
Death claim, No. 367, F. E. Swift, Local Union 10	100 00
Death claim, No. 368, A. J. Smith, Local Union 21	100 00
Death claim, No. 369, J. C. Stewart, Local Union 369	100 00
Death claim, No. 370, Chas. Leute, Local Union 3	100 00
Death claim, No. 371, E. A. Stevenson, Local Union 3	100 00
Death claim, No. 372, Chas. Miller, Local Union 3	100 00
Death claim No. 373, H. Cluter, Local Union 328	100 00
J. F. Drake & Co., one dozen Wiring Diagram books	10 20
F. J. Robinson, two dozen Key for the Practical Electrical Worker	24 00
F. C. Sprague, commission on ads	8 38
John Morrison, commission on ads	39 23
E. Morrison, office supplies	14 45
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, printing Electrical Worker and cuts	1,037 39
Smith Premier Type Co., typewriter	57 65
M. J. Sullivan, exp. for January	65 55
F. J. McNulty, expenses for January	132 20
F. J. Sweek, strike benefit No. 41, Buffalo	500 00
Mailing Worker	60 00
F. J. McNulty, salary, February	00
H. W. Sherman, salary, February	166 00
M. K. Clinton, salary, four weeks	72 00
F. F. Brown, salary, four weeks	52 00
B. B. Goebel, salary, four weeks	44 00
B. H. Goldsmith, salary, four weeks	44 00
A. E. Malone, salary, four weeks	40 00
F. J. Sweek, salary, February	125 00
E. T. Mallory, salary, February	125 00
E. P. Allman, salary, February	125 00
Dale Smith, salary, February	125 00
F. L. Witters, salary, February	125 00
J. P. Connor, salary, February	125 00
M. J. Sullivan, salary, February	125 00
Wm. T. Harris, rent	80 00
Janitor	8 00
J. S. Wilson, expenses to Tacoma	4 20
W. W. Britton, organizing No. 457, Kenosha, Wis.	11 00
J. S. Swormstedt, bond for Grand Secretary	25 00
Postage	64 11
Office supplies	2 25
Telegrams	8 13
Express	27 07
W. B. Moses & Sons, table	19 50
Sudwarth Printing Company, printing L. U. supplies	105 20
Sudwarth Printing Company, printing G. O. supplies	36 00

F. J. Sweek, February expenses	87 37
F. L. Witters, February expenses	84 21
J. P. Connor, February expenses	7 70

4,922 74

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand February 1, 1904	16,766 99
Receipts for February	6,981 47

23,748 46

Expenses for February	4,922 74
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Amount on hand March 1, 1904	18,825 72
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Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM.

When capitalism had once entered fully upon machine production the progress was rapid, in fact it went at breakneck speed, says Mrs. Oliver M. Johnson, in the Weekly People. What does this imply? Simply that the surplus value extracted by the capitalists from the workers kept continually growing in quantity. Now, there were originally only two ways of doing this; lengthening hours and reducing wages. Manufacturers suggested a third, namely, increased productiveness of labor by the simplification of the labor process. Nevertheless, long hours and low wages were resorted to by the manufacturers in order for them to hold their own; in fact, we saw that these methods were indeed carried so far that any further attempts would threaten the very existence of the working class, might, to use an old adage, "kill the hen that laid the golden egg." On the other hand, during the industrial stage, the hours of labor have decreased, so that to-day, in many branches, they are actually approaching the eight hour limit. Moreover, the standard of living of the average proletarian to-day is far above that of his brother, the English workingman, at the height of the manufacturing period; consequently, the wages, that is the amount of necessities of life that can be purchased with the money received, is higher. And yet surplus value, or the part of the laborers' product retained by capital, has increased in greater proportions. Machine production has solved that problem.

By the use of machinery by which five men can do the work it formerly required twenty-five to do, the hours of labor can

well be cut from fifteen to ten, and yet a greater amount of daily product of each man goes into the hands of the owner of the machinery. When machines are simplified so that two men and a few women and children can do the work of about fifty men, then the union wages of the two lucky ones can well be increased from \$1.50 to \$3, and yet the exploitation of the workers is keener and the capitalists are piling up more and more surplus value. The principal new methods of exploitation are, therefore, intensification of toil and woman and child labor. The latter phase needs explanation.

Child labor existed, indeed, in all its horrors in the previous stage, but then the children then performed certain work which is now practically done by machinery, such as sewing in bands and buttons, carrying things from room to room, etc. To-day the children tend machines which turn out work which formerly skilled mechanics did. Thus child labor has become a new and very important factor in the exploitation of labor. Hence, we are confronted with the startling fact that, according to United States statistics for 1890, the working class of this country received in wages only 17½ per cent of its own products, while 82¼ per cent went to the capitalists as profits.

During this status the division of labor undergoes further development. The branches of industry are subdivided and re-subdivided. For example, there may be a lamp glass factory in Pennsylvania, a wick factory in New Jersey, a globe factory in Indiana, a metal factory in Ohio, to make a finished lamp; or for a barrel made at a cooper shop in Minnesota, the hoops may have come from California, the staves from Virginia, and so on indefinitely. Furthermore, in the various shops the work is so divided and subdivided that, for example, a common shoe is said to pass through about sixty hands, and a fine lady's shoe as high as seventy-five to eighty hands before it is finished. Our working class representatives are no longer shoemakers, tailors, millers, etc.; but shoeworkers, garment-makers, mill employes, etc.; in short, the members of the working classes are machine tenders.

It is well to note that, from the beginning,

capital also divided itself, so to speak. So the industrial period has its manufacturers, merchants, bankers, landlords, shippers, etc., etc., fulfilling particular and distinct functions in the mechanism of capitalism.

The typical features of this period, however, is free competition. As a result of this, while the division of labor is creating wonderful harmony and mutual co-operation in the ever larger workshops, chaos and anarchy in production reigns supreme in society at large. That is, any possessor of capital having a general notion that somewhere in the world are heads that need hats, feet that need shoes, backs that need coats, stomachs that need food, patent medicine or whisky, or souls that need bibles, hymn and prayer books, etc., will start to produce them, regardless of the number of his ilk in other quarters of the world who are laying plans to provide these same heads, feet, backs, stomachs, and souls in the same manner.

Production thus goes on headlong and breakneck for a time. Commodities are sent to the market, or pile up in the storehouses. Suddenly there comes a crash. The country is in the midst of an industrial crisis, and the capitalists are confronted with a situation in which though there are yet heads without hats, feet without shoes, backs without coats, stomachs craving for food, whisky and patent medicine, souls badly in need of saving materials, they can not dispose of their commodities, as all those needing them are wage workers who, having received only part of the product of their labor, are hence only able to buy back a part, therefore they must suffer until the "overproduction" has cleared off. But while this takes place another phenomenon also occurs, namely, that hundreds of the manufacturers who did not have capital enough to stand this suspension of trade went bankrupt; while they themselves dropped into the ranks of the plutocrat. The capital of these manufacturers is regularly absorbed by larger capitalists; among whom in turn, a more vigorous competition ensues. While the rate of bankruptcy of small capitalists is tremendous in times of crisis, it goes on at a steady rate throughout. In fact, by "free competition" can scarcely be meant anything but the freedom of the big fish to

gobble up the little ones. In truth at the stage that was the essential ethic of capitalist business.

Our capitalist type is now no longer an ignorant, blustering Bounderby. He is polished, refined, educated. He lays his plans on a larger and ever larger scale; he is no longer manager and director, but leaves such inferior work to hired wage workers; he is a "captain of industry," a coupon clipper; he is a strenuous worker, and his work is two-fold, first, to lay ever new schemes to further skin the worker; second, to scheme to get the part of the worker's hide acquired by some other fellow. He no longer worships the old business ethic: "Live and let live," but lays intricate nets for his competitors, and makes a practice of defrauding investors, widows and orphans, insurance companies, creditors, etc. He has palaces in the metropolis, palaces at the seacoasts, palaces in the mountain regions. For the recreation of his body he may go to the gambling dens of Monte Carlo, for that of his soul to Jerusalem; he buys European counts for his daughters, and \$1,000 poodles for his wife. His type abounds in the Jim Fiskes, the Schwabs, etc.

But such free and unlimited competition as here described can not fail to wind up in but one condition. In production and upon the market only a very few competitors could finally meet, well matched and formidable looking to each other. The old sagas tell us that if two formidable vikings fought, and either failed to down the other they would embrace, empty a cup together, and become fast friends forever afterwards and then go out in the world together to see whom their combined strength might devour. This viking morality has been modernized in pools, combinations and trusts.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

More men would have indigestion if forced to eat their words.

Beware of the woman who is convinced easily; she is dangerous.

Any man can easily make a fool of himself; all he has to do is to act kittenish.

Call a man a diplomat instead of a liar and he will be pleased; yet it amounts to much the same thing.

As the wise man knows he is a fool he is

miserable; the fool imagines he is wise and is happy.

Adam and Eve probably visited the tree of knowledge for the purpose of studying the higher branches.

The creation of woman is said to have been an afterthought. Perhaps that's why she considers the postscript of a letter the most important part.

Divorces are so common now that they are no longer considered good theatrical advertisements.

The widow's recovery from her grief sometimes depends upon the promptness of the life insurance company.

SERVING.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.

The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells;

The book of life the shining records tells.
Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad.

A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.

Thou shalt be served thyself in every sense,
Of service which to men thou renderest.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A woman has got to be built very carefully to look slender when she wears white stockings.

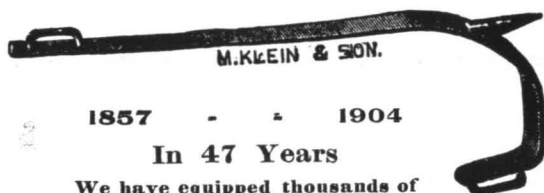
If a woman is miserable over the man she loves she is bound to think it is all right somehow.

You could never make a woman believe that if she were killed in a railway accident the coroner wouldn't talk more about her clothes than her fate.

Half the fun of being a bachelor is listening to the family man, who wishes he wasn't, tell you how much you miss of the things you don't want.

There is nothing that makes a woman so sure her husband doesn't love her as to have him try to save money to take care of her and the children if he should die.—New York Press.

MAR 1904



1857 - - 1904

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APR 2 1904

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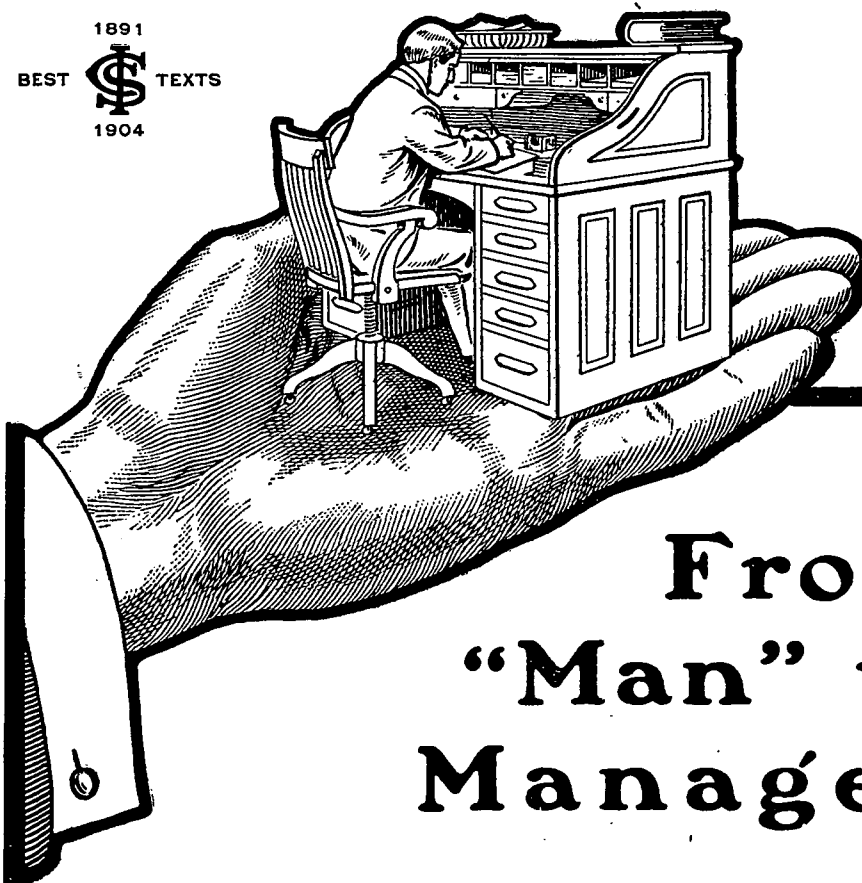
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<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
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<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Show-Card Writer
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<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
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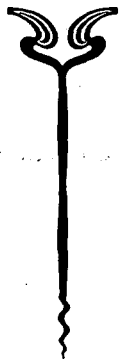
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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

TAKE NOTICE!

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

*Mixed. †Linemen. ‡Inside Men.
‡Trimmers. †Cranemen. †Cable Splicers.
°Switch-board Men. ?Shopmen.

†No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1023 Franklin avenue. President, William Gilsdorf, 3921 West Twentieth street; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5944 Theodosia avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 3119 Franklin avenue.

†No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Saturday evenings at Electrical Worker's Hall, 1023 Franklin avenue. President, M. M. Nichols, 101 Cnanning avenue; recording secretary, J. A. Norton, 1549 Papin street; financial secretary, J. McManus, 1023 Franklin avenue.

†No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2173 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 504 East Fifty-fifth street, New York City.

†No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Room No. 2 Odd Fellows Hall, Camp street, between La Fayette and Poydras. President, John H. McLin, 2323 First street; recording secretary, J. Criss, 2528 Melpomene street; financial secretary, Robert L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street.

†No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bowk, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, J. S. Haslins, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

†No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday night in Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, Geo. F. Keetley, 313 Eddy street; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5944 Theodosia avenue; financial secretary, A. M. Shuhman, 821 York street.

†No. 7, Springfield Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 31 Tyler street; financial secretary, J. J. Collins, 110 Congress street.

†No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, J. W. Strub, 1220 Baker street; recording secretary, S. S. Hepburn, 3139 Summit avenue; financial secretary, M. C. Luttenberger, 423 Floyd avenue.

†No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday night 8 p. m., at Sam Jack's Hall, No. 7, 83 East Madison street. President, H. Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, C. M. Paulson, 390 Park avenue.

†No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, C. A. Sales, 1101 River avenue; recording secretary, J. C. Davis, 433 N. Capitol avenue.

†No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

†No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. President, C. E. Emery, P. O. Box 57; recording secretary, H. G. Brown, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, G. R. Johnson, P. O. Box 70.

†No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple. San Antonio

street. President, C. A. Gilbert, Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620; financial secretary, J. Blake, Box 620.

†No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers Hall, 302 Grant street. President, J. V. Ferry, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, C. O. Skinner, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, George Schmatznetz, 302 Grant street.

†No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Filler's Hall, Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, H. S. Farrell, 109 Fourteenth street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, J. J. Byrne, 1218 Park ave., care Wilson; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

†No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Private Hall or rooms, 313½ Upper Third street. President, E. E. Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; recording secretary, S. T. Lockett, 216 Upper Second street; financial secretary, R. W. Dyer, 125 Upper Seventh street.

†No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, John H. Wood, 292 Brooklyn avenue; recording secretary, Edw. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street; secretary-treasurer F. W. Stubenvoll, 90 Noble street.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at 1333 Grand avenue. President, J. T. Byars, 1319 Norton street; recording secretary, S. C. Harrington, 120 Penn street; financial secretary, Neil Callahan, 1224 Monroe avenue.

†No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, E. Emory, Mo. and Kans. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, O. B. Gilmore, 614 N. Sixth street; financial secretary, R. M. Dougherty, 501 Commercial street.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, John Griffith, 121 Willoughby street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, P. McLaughlin, 149 N. Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Elks' Hall, 232 North Ninth street. President, Edw. E. Ferry, 341 Church Lane; recording secretary, H. C. McClannahan, 509 Race street; financial secretary, T. Wotocheck, 192 W. Norris street.

†No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, Chas. Granden, 1502 N. Nineteenth street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 N. Nineteenth street; financial secretary, J. Corr, 4123 No. Twenty-fourth street.

†No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

†No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26 So. Washington avenue. President, A. H. Sellars, 127 E. 25th street; recording secretary, Frank Flanagan, 311 Fifth street, south; financial secretary, John J. Reynolds, 2316 Fourth ave., south.

†No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at C. L. U. Hall, 626½ Wabash ave. President, A. R. Markie, 1027 Seventh avenue; recording secretary, C. Shoaf, Citizens Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth street.

†No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Thursday, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, C. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. E.; recording secretary, E. A. Nelson, Jr., 1323 F street, N. E.; financial secretary, A. Longpre, 1332 Eighth street.

†No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, A. Rutledge, 716 St. German street; recording secre-

tary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

†No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades' Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, P. R. Bruce, 1026 No. Stricker street; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribs on building, corner S. Broad and W. Front streets. President, Chas. Gordon, 82 Chapel street; recording secretary, Wm. M. J. Wood 60 W. End ave.; financial secretary, J. M. Clery, 111 Roebing avenue.

†No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1818 Vine street. President, Virgil Burbridge, 1787 Denham street; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2822 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday of each month, in Axa Building, 221 West Superior street. President, E. J. Dam-erse, Duluth, Minn.; recording secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 8th ave. west; financial secretary, W. L. Otis, 114 South 15th ave., east.

*No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, South Main street. President, Harry Davidson, 321 McPherson avenue; recording secretary, Charles L. Stoutt, 854 E. North street; financial secretary, Ed. Wentworth, 581 W. Kibbey street.

*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets. President, S. A. Wilken-son, Crawford ave.; recording secretary, F. D. Kingsley, 68 Pearson street; financial secretary F. L. Truby, rear 124 W. Annock ave.

†No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1808 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, F. W. Mattlin, Kelley's Hotel, 110 Adams street; financial secretary, E. Peek, 1001 Monroe street.

*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymonds Block. President F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 882 West Tremont street.

†No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets Friday night at 1019 J street. President, G. J. Wilson, 918 K street; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

†No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Thursday in Foster Block, Room 10, 284 Asylum street. President, William Delair, 98 Trumbull street; recording secretary, John Bartlett, 51 Adline street; financial secretary, Maurice Collins, 32 Allyn street.

†No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, R. W. McIntyre, 176 Lakewood avenue; recording secretary, Wm. J. Young, 890 Prospect street; financial secretary, Frank Estinghaus-son, 88 Prospect street.

*No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, F. Hall, 88 Elton street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, F. J. Sullivan, 88 Prospect street.

*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 8th and Locust streets. President, Charles A. Waller, City Plant, Fifth and Olive streets; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, cor. E. Huron and Ellicott streets. President, L. L. Mills, 564 W. Utica street; recording secretary, E. W. Brown, 300 Vermont street; financial secretary, George Wallser, 115 West avenue.

†No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays, at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, A. Durr, 8 Louise street; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 22 Cornelia street; financial secretary, Geo. Brimfield, 48 Cooper street.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets Fridays at Bartenders' Hall, Empire Block, West Genesee street. President, Carl Kinney, 416 P. O. Box; recording secretary, James A. Andrews, 518 N. Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 105 Belmont avenue.

*No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, W. C. Carroll, 120½ Monroe avenue.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Schwartz' Hall, corner Goodell and Washington streets. President, James Shane, 78 South Division street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond Place; financial secretary, J. E. McCadden, 255 Seventh street.

†No. 46, Baltimore Md.—President, W. W. Moot, 941 W. Lexington street; recording secretary, O. P. Thompson, 1728 E. Baltimore street.

*No. 47, Sioux City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at B. T. C. Hall, 424 Toy Block, corner Fourth and Jackson streets. President, Arthur G. Garton, Reinhardt Hotel; recording secretary, N. J. Nelson, 1128 West Third street; financial secretary, Bert J. Boucher, Vendome Hotel.

*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets every Tuesday night at McDonough's Hall, 700 W. Broad street. President, L. J. Johnson, 60 S. Seventh street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

†No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 86 Madison street. President, J. Hodges, 6316 Jackson Park ave.; recording secretary, C. Cornell, 382 West Erie street; financial secretary, J. C. Jensen, 5841 Shields avenue.

*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, James Workman, 117 South Church street; financial secretary, F. W. Stark, 519 East C street.

†No. 51, Monclova, Coahuila Mex.—President, F. B. Wallace, Monclova, Coahuila; financial secretary, J. T. Morrison, Estacion, Monclova.

†No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, C. P. Taylor, 569 Hunterdon street, recording secretary, Wm. R. Banks, 83 Myrtle avenue, Vallesburg, N. J.; financial secretary, Edmund L. Beatty, 804 S. Ninth street.

*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at Holtsman's Cigar Store, 315 South Market street. President, Andrew C. Shaefer, 223 Locust street, Steelton Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. S. Ebersole, 183 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, Carl A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

*No. 54, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Winter's Hall, 141½ E. Main street. President, Ed. Day, Citizens Telephone Co.; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2498 Medary avenue.

*No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, between Seventh and Eighth on Locust street. President, C. J. Keller, 722 Eighth street; recording secretary, H. Frazey, 950 Fifth street; financial secretary, Charles Ladin, Thirty-eighth street and Woodland avenue.

*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets first, third and fifth Mondays at C. M. B. A. Hall, 721 State street. President, H. M. Kistner, Moore House; recording secretary, Jas. Higgins, 118 E. Fourth street; financial secretary, Jas. J. Reid, 1809 Sassafras street.

†No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, South. President, Robert Shipman, Box 402; recording secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402; financial secretary, J. R. Currie, Box 402.

*No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, William watts, 1629 Whirlpool street; recording secre-

tary, H. W. Davis, 2202 Main street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 1202 Center avenue.

†No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Mondays at 8 p. m. at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, M. A. P. Walsh, 3962 N. Market street; recording secretary, W. D. McSorley, 1446 North twenty-first street; financial secretary, Thos. Cahill, 1331 North Jefferson avenue.

*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets first and third Saturdays, at Red Men's Hall, St. Mary's street. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street; recording secretary, W. B. Freeman, 303 Maverick street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubock street.

†No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday at Council of Labor Hall, 438½ South Spring street. President, J. S. Marsh, 810 North Soto street; recording secretary, Gus Wardman, 342½ Fremont street; financial secretary, S. D. Voorhees, 976 East Thirty-first street.

*No. 62, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street; recording secretary, M. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, Bert Beaver, 212 Belmont avenue.

*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of H. Hall, Second streets. President, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, Otto Bartsels, East Water street; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

†No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night at Finn Hall, Public square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.

*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, F. W. Cochran, P. O. Box 846.

*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, J. H. Shippe, 1010 Prairie avenue; recording secretary, A. A. Taylor, 811 Bell avenue; financial secretary, T. M. Flavin, 2601 Runnells avenue.

*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1315 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 823 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 543 South Fourth street.

†No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 218 Charles Block, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, L. E. Norquist, 3331 Clayton street; recording secretary, G. G. Macy, P. O. Box 614; financial secretary, C. A. Nickerson, P. O. Box 314.

†No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 401 Main street. President, L. D. Short, 224 Columbia avenue; recording secretary, R. R. Richards, 555 Elm street; financial secretary, George W. Smith, 239 North Lancaster street.

*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fairley & Lampman block. President, T. N. Jones, Box 684; recording secretary, Chas. Sallstrom, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

*No. 71, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets every Sunday morning at 9:30 in Central Labor Union Hall, South Queen and Milfin streets. President, James W. Brann, 815 W. James street; recording secretary, Wm. R. Bair, 841 E. Walnut street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 44 South Christian street.

*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. P. Blystone, 513 Novetty street; recording secretary, F. B. Workmack, 805 Franklin street; financial secretary, J. E. Caple, 411 Washington street.

*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets every Monday Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, W. A. Davis, South Post, between Third and Fourth streets; recording secretary, M. McCain,

1508 Mallon avenue; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth avenue.

*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

†No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets Second and fourth Thursdays at Lockerbey Hall, No. 8, Fountain street. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, F. J. Dickerson, 20 Turner street; financial secretary, J. Maskel, 93 James street.

*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce streets. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Willis, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.

†No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Thursday at Musicians' Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, John Wilson, 1818 Ninth avenue, south; recording secretary, C. J. Knago, 110 Tenth ave., north; financial secretary, Geo. W. Walters, 222 Sixth avenue, north.

†No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 155 East Randolph street. President, E. J. Cassin, 1091 South St. Louis avenue; recording secretary, Fred Cohrs, 5625 Dearborn street; financial secretary, G. H. Foltz, 975 Clifton Park avenue.

†No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Edward Gyatt, 115 Burnet avenue; recording secretary, Cornelius O'Connor, 503 Hawley avenue; financial secretary, Edward Greene, 132 Mary Alley.

*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 233 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, J. H. T. Smith, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232.

*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday at Street Car Men's Hall, 22 Lackawana avenue. President, T. B. Sturdevant, 905 Cedar avenue; recording secretary, Harry E. Finno, 331 Franklin avenue; financial secretary, D. Laverty, 315 Lackawana avenue.

*No. 82, Henderson, Ky.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street; recording secretary, H. B. Jones, 219 Green street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 N. Elm street.

*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackwood, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 846 Thirty-third street.

*No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Tuesday in Federated Trades Hall. President, George W. Howell, 78 Marietta street; recording secretary, J. Abbott, 101 Capitol avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Rogers, 421 Central avenue.

*No. 85, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Turner Block, Queen and Brock streets, Northwest. President, R. C. Duffin, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; recording secretary, H. Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O.; financial secretary, R. B. Johnston, P. O. Box 470, Sault Ste. Marie Ont.

†No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 36 State street. President, W. W. Johnson, 49 Hudson street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamber-ton Park; financial secretary, A. C. Begy, 52 Centennial street.

†No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, W. McDonald, 332 Bank street; recording secretary, J. Leger, 360 S. Orange ave.; financial secretary, F. R. Greenwood, 50 Clinton street.

*No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall, corner Whitaker and President streets. President, M. L. Walton, Box 316; recording secretary, J. Farbstain, Box 316; financial secretary, A. C. Brickmann, Box 316.

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*No. 89. Akron, Ohio.—Meets every other Friday at 89 Viaduct. President, G. M. Swarts; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis; F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct.

†No. 90. New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Saturday evening at Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Sam'l Johnson, care Postal Tel. Cable Co.; recording secretary, John White, 83 First ave., West Haven; financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

*No. 91. Easton, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal Building, Church street between Stigreeves and North Third streets. President, George Strouse, Summit avenue, Phillipsburg N. J.; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 508 Wilkesbarre street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

*No. 92. Hornellsville, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade Building. President, C. M. Kelly, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Harry S. Brown, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Cherry, Hornellsville Tel. Co.

*No. 93. East Liverpool, O.—Meets every Wednesday night, in Smith-Fowler Building, on Diamond. President, H. Hetzel, corner Robinson and Walnut streets; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, P. O. Box 382; financial secretary, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe streets.

*No. 94. Newance, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation Hall, 218 N. Tremont st. President, E. R. Hashinger, 807 W. Division st.; recording secretary, Wm. H. Finley, 404 Rice street; financial secretary, Wm. Finley.

*No. 95. Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

*No. 96. Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, L. D. Bull, 422 Park avenue; recording secretary, S. B. Wilker, 19 Shafner street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

*No. 97. Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday night, at Quindaro, I. O. O. F. Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

†No. 98. Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, G. Coleman; recording secretary, F. Peterson; financial secretary, Jas. S. Meade, 1821 Arch street.

†No. 99. Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 68 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 1 Falcon street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, C. A. Brayton, 30 Wilson street.

*No. 100. Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secretary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

†No. 101. Middletown, N. Y.—Meets second and third Thursdays, in Times building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central Building North street; recording secretary, J. V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie, avenue; financial secretary, J. Cunningham, 6 Knapp avenue.

†No. 102. Paterson, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Hopper, 50 Hale-don avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Boomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

†No. 103. Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. President, L. W. E. Kimball, 5 Medland street, Dorchester, Mass.; recording secretary, Fred. J. Reardon, 48 Mystic street, Charlestown, Mass.; financial secretary, John W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Charlestown, Mass.

†No. 104. Boston, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, Michael Birmingham, 37 Brockett street, Brighton, Mass.; recording secretary, John A. McInnis, 23 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.;

financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 107 Main street, Winchester, Mass.

*No. 105. Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, C. Fry, 114 North Ferguson avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Wilson, 211 Wentworth street; financial secretary, Jas. Donaldson, 109 Maria street.

*No. 106. Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner Block, Room 9, second floor. President, W. J. Bell, Hotel Ellicott; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

*No. 107. Pittsburg, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday at Schieferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 603 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin; general delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

*No. 108. Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Union Hall, Franklin and Fortune streets. President, Jas. A. Arnold, 108 Cass street; recording secretary, James T. Maxon, Florida avenue and Scott street; financial secretary, John F. Vaughan, W. Twelfth ave.

†No. 109. Davenport, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday night at Lahman's hall, Second and Rippley streets. President, Clifton Perry, 528 Brady street; recording secretary, Joseph Lundse, 406½ West Second street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallner, 202 East Fifth street.

*No. 110. Sandusky, Ohio.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Fusch's Hall, corner of Monroe and Fulton streets. President, C. McNeal, Jefferson street; recording secretary, Wm. Windisch, 506 Pearl street; financial secretary, Chas. Littleton, 521 Scott street.

*No. 111. Honolulu, Hawaii.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7.30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken between Queen and Merchant streets. President, Carl M. Taylor, Box 661; recording secretary, John Trueman, Hawaiian Electric Co.; financial secretary, A. R. G. McCormick, 1124 Adams Lane.

*No. 112. Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, Joe E. Bryant, 1624 Wilson; recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett, R. F. D. 2; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 788 Washington street.

†No. 113. Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Friday at A. O. H. Hall, over Voorhees' store, 22 South Tejon street. President, Frank Graham, 103 Summitt street; recording and financial secretary, Wm. E. Waldron, Box 746, Colorado City, Col.

†No. 114. Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple Building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue; recording secretary, W. 18 Partello, 24 Louisa street; financial secretary, G. C. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

*No. 115. Austin, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, Geo. B. Fletcher, 110 W. avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Bralley, 509 Long ave.; financial secretary, B. B. Beard, 907 E. Third street.

†No. 116. Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Brents Hall, 544½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 786 Maple avenue; recording secretary, E. Powelson, Station B; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, 547 Fickett street.

*No. 117. Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday, at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 316 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 228 Wellington avenue; financial secretary, T. C. Wetmore, 411 Du Page street.

*No. 118. Dayton, O.—Meets every Thursday night at Dister Post Hall, 25 North Main street. President, C. Y. Lohnes, 112 Leonard street; recording secretary, A. A. MacDonald, 123 West Fifth street; financial secretary, Andy Laughman, 92 Wheatly street.

†No. 119. Far Rockaway, L. I.—Financial secretary, A. E. Funnell, 21 Shepherd avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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*No. 120, London, Ont.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, James G. Rushton, 12 Napier street.

†No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles Bldg., room 202. Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, B. A. Reser, 2410 Stout street; recording secretary, S. H. Cleary, 1218 W. Fourteenth street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 S. Emerson street.

*No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets Monday at Phelps' Building, corner Third street and Central avenue. President, F. D. Warde, Box 385; recording secretary, A. N. Thomas, Box 385; financial secretary, E. W. Frost, Box 385.

*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at First National Bank Building, cor. Front and Princess streets. President, James Sutton, general delivery, Wilmington; recording secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, care So. Bell Tel. Co., Wilmington; financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough.

*No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, Louis Tschumy, 1805 Post Office street.

*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 284½ Morrison street. President, Wm. Morris, 68 Seventh street; recording secretary, C. F. Canfield, 78 W. Park street; financial secretary, W. T. Patton, 820 E. Stark street.

*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday, at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, Al. W. Kingsowiny, 1222 Main street; recording secretary, W. H. Halliburton, Jr., 1419 Park avenue; financial secretary, E. T. Reynolds, 1422 Battery street.

†No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at Zippnick Hall, No. 10 Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, No. 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guion Place; financial secretary, John Hughes, No. 115 Church street.

*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every first and third Friday at Squire Nathan's Law office, Second and Market streets. President, Curtis Hayes, 1240 Narrow street; recording secretary, Cy. Perkins, 6-8 State street; financial secretary, H. Paul Jewett, Third and Market streets.

*No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 801 Church street; recording secretary, B. R. Johnson, 801 Church street.

†No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Thursday at 7 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, St. Charles street near Paydrass. President, W. F. Ragan, 2210 Beenville street; recording secretary, W. M. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, H. W. Thomas, 5238 Constance street.

†No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Central Labor Hall, corner Union and State streets. President, I. L. Cook, Traverse City, Mich.; recording secretary, H. E. Maillat, City Tel. Co., Traverse City, Mich.; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 814 S. Division street, Traverse City, Mich.

†No. 132, South Bend, Ind.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Geo. N. Bams, 836 N. Main street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. J. Shoemaker, P. O. Box 603.

†No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 84 Munroe avenue. President, F. W. Raymond, 150 Baker street; recording secretary, Stanley C. Wilson, 122 W. Milwaukee avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 274 Porter street.

†No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at 196 East Washington street. President, Chas. L. White, 984 Monticello avenue; recording secretary, George O. Johnson, 196 Washington street; financial secretary, J. E. Will-Wilson, 196 Washington street.

*No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at Bartles Hall, Jay street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. President, B. A. Emerton, 333 North Ninth street; recording secretary, C. A. Dittman, 315 N. Tenth street; financial secretary, Charles H. Yates, 532 North Eighth street.

*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Twenty-first street. President, F. C. Powell, 3615 avenue C; recording secretary, R. Pyle, 618 South Thirty-fourth street; financial secretary, F. S. Williams, 600 John street.

†No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and last Tuesdays of month at Hudson avenue and Broadway. President, Benj. B. Smith, 319 Clinton avenue; recording secretary, Jas. H. Crook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, G. D. Mormum, 238 N. Pearl street.

*No. 138, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, at K. of L. Hall, Court street. President, P. B. Merz, 511 Holman street; recording secretary, E. J. Fisher, 127 E. Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street.

*No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 332 Carroll street. President, Benj. R. Phillips, 818 E. Second street; recording secretary, John Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 872 West Fifth street.

*No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, State street. President, John H. Reed, 439 S. Center street; recording secretary, F. G. Lanfair, 119 Clinton street; financial secretary, J. J. Dowling, corner Clinton ave. and Northern Boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

†No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody Building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, Eugene Hagen, 804 Market street; recording secretary, Ross Miller, 71 Sixteenth street; financial secretary, Earle C. Bell, 167 Fourteenth street.

†No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 207 Peabody Building, Market street. President, J. W. Bradfield, Martins Ferry, Ohio; recording secretary, Geo. Wey, 189 Fifteenth street; financial secretary, W. A. Kent, 1412 Market street.

*No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury Block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Myers, care Ashtabula Tel. Co.

*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, S. C. Pratt, 710 S. Market street; recording secretary, Louis McVay, Ind. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, B. L. Cushman, 600 S. Emporia street.

*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineer's Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, J. Crandall, 1108 S. Warren avenue; recording secretary, F. Smith, 928 Jackson street; financial secretary, B. Gaberial, 808 S. Fourth street.

*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets Wednesday of each week at Royal Arcanum Hall, 1108 Main street. President, J. T. Rooney, P. O. box 623; recording secretary, J. W. Peck, P. O. box 623; financial secretary, Michael McMahon, 867 Main street.

*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayer's Hall, 909 Main street. President, H. C. Minor, care D. & M. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, F. Hess, D. & M. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, O. Kendall, 510 W. Ninth street.

†No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets Monday night at Royal Hall, 1301 Seventh street north west. President, J. F. Dixon, 419 A street north east; recording secretary, E. M. Grimsley, 1408 Georgia avenue southeast; financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 808 Fifth street northeast.

*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade's Assembly Hall, on Island. President, Robert Gilmore, 228 S. Broadway;

recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, Ed. Millhouse, 23 North Broadway.

*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Jas. Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

†No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Machinist's Hall, 1159 Mission near Eighth street. Headquarters, 821 Market street. President, F. P. Noonan, 138½ Castro street; recording secretary, J. P. Connihan, 624 Shotwell street; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

*No. 152, Ft. Scott, Kan.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

*No. 153, Marion, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, Frank J. Smith, care United Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. S. S. Crawford, care Marion Lt. and Heating Co.; financial secretary, H. C. La Follette, 1141 W. Fourth street.

*No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner 17th street and 3d ave. President, H. J. Jeys, 2315½ 9th avenue; recording secretary, C. S. Wangelin, 1928 9th avenue; financial secretary, H. W. Dean, 1018 14½ street.

*No. 155, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night at Flood Building, Reno and Broadway. President, John Swirzinski, 107 East Reno; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, 115 South Harvey; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

*No. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell Building. President, H. H. Lawry, care Citizens Light and Power Co.; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, W. P. Anderson, 201 East Third street.

*No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred. Livingston, Box 265; financial secretary, Asa Kintzler, E. F. D. No. 1.

*No. 158, Temple, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Post Office Building. President, T. J. Hewitt, Box 335; recording secretary, W. W. Clay, 215 North Fifth; financial secretary, E. S. Newland, 506 South Eleventh street.

*No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Union Hall, State street. President, John A. Johnson, 606 East Mifflin street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 412 West Johnson street.

*No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 7.30 p. m., at Building Trades Hall, over 208 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. DeLong, Route 8, Zanesville.

*No. 161, Unlontown, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main street. President, J. O. Clark; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow; financial secretary, W. C. Tracy, Wilson ave.

†No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannaber, Labor Temple; recording secretary, B. H. Limenberger, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. C. Grimm, Labor Temple.

*No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, J. J. McGlynn, 380 E. South street; recording secretary, Thomas Moore, 86 North Sherman street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

†No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Monday, Feh-en's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J.

A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken N. J.

*No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every other Tuesday evening at C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, J. W. Driver, 1015 Twenty-sixth street; recording secretary, E. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.; financial secretary, R. A. Gentis, 1137 Twenty-fourth st.

*No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, H. Lamberton; recording secretary, J. S. Milne, 647 Elgin ave.; financial secretary, W. Girard, 118 Hallett st.

*No. 167, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England Block, North street. President, Hugh J. Breslin, 233 Linden street; recording secretary, R. C. Robertson, 7 Parker street; financial secretary, Fred. A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue.

*No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. Roy Mayhew, 178 Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn street.

*No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets every Monday at Union Hall, 1123 K street. President, A. L. Moore, 940 H street; recording secretary, H. F. White, 2029 Fresno street; financial secretary, C. T. McShany, Box 1301.

*No. 170, Mason City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall cor. Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

*No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, Geo. F. Haggitt, 13 River st., Ypsilanti; recording secretary, Foster Ostrander, Ypsilanti; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

*No. 172, Newark, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ E. Church street. President, L. A. Slack, Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Sam. C. Alledori, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, D. S. Hollister, 405 Andover street.

*No. 173, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, H. E. McKown, 204 North McLean street; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, Hospital building; financial secretary, E. Trent, 226 North Davis street.

*No. 174, St. Johns, N. B.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Berryman's Hall, corner Princess and Charlotte streets. President, D. H. Melvin, 87 High street; recording secretary, Jas. Laisay, 10 Ashmond Place. financial secretary, Oltis H. Tracy, 38 Cliff street.

*No. 175, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson Block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 618 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

*No. 176, Joliet, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, Ray Allen, 425 Chicago street; recording secretary, A. J. Scheuber, 219 N. Broadway; financial secretary, Denny Wright, 401 Chicago street.

*No. 177, Paducah, Ky.—Meets Second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Farmer, 427 Clark street; recording secretary, Ed. Juett, care People's Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 427 Clark street.

*No. 178, Canton, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Brown's Hall, 1409 West Tusac street; President, Hugh Williams, 615 E. North street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 1131 W. Third street; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1409 West Tusac street.

*No. 179, Charleston S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Friday night at Knights of Pythias Hall, King street opposite Marion Square. President, I. R. Ward, So. Bell Tel. and T. Co.; re-

cording secretary, J. K. Wilson, So. Bell and T. Co.; financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 141 Meeting street.

*No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, L. A. Thatcher, 222 Capitol street; recording secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 502 Virginia street; financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 502 Virginia street.

†No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward T. Fox, 199 Court street.

*No. 182, Montreal, Can.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at St. Joseph's Hall, St. Elizabeth street. President, Thomas Soucy, 468 Wolfe street; recording secretary, J. D. Lanthier, 517 Mount Royal street; financial secretary, John Chevalier, 3 Neville Place.

*No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Van Deven Hall, Main street, east of Broadway. President, M. M. Welch, 182 Walnut street; recording secretary, Leslie Kitchen, corner Cross and Pine streets; financial secretary, J. R. Whitmer, P. O. Box 577, Lexington, Ky.

*No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue; recording secretary, Roy Squires; financial secretary, John Norwood, 149 E. Brooks street.

*No. 185, Helena, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Rooms 26, 27, 28 Atlas Block, No. 7 Main street. President, Frank Avery, P. O. Box 1227; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 1227; financial secretary, C. H. Coar, P. O. Box, 1227.

†No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday at Stationary Engineers' Hall, Times Bldg. President, J. Owens, 85 Hawthorne street; recording secretary, E. O. Sperry, 55 Grand street, New Britain; financial secretary, E. O. Sperry, 66 Kensington street, New Britain, Conn.

*No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, cor. State and Otter streets. President, Emil Prong, 16 Carr street; recording secretary, Robert Waters, 187 Wango street; financial secretary, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street.

†No. 188, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elmand Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 182 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. E. Loper, 269 Cochran street; financial secretary, L. A. Burrers, 116 Martin street.

†No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Electrical Workers Hall, 336 Washington street. President, Morris R. Welch, 118 Dickerson street; recording secretary, Wm. Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 364 New street.

*No. 191, Everett, Wash.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Severn Patterson, 3004 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Riggs, 3209 Oak ave.; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, P. O. Box 228.

*No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Labor Temple, 355 Second street. President, Geo. A. Hulbert, 148 Adams street; recording secretary, Frank Underwood, 148 Adams street; financial secretary, W. M. Hay, 207 Ross avenue.

†No. 193, Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, L. B. Johnson, 528 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, A. Reynick, Clark House; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 N. Fifth street.

*No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street; recording secretary, S. E. Blodgett, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

*No. 195, Marietta, O.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Labor Hall, corner Second and Tynenway streets. President, A. T. Willey, Marietta Tel. Company; recording secretary, Wm. H.

Reed, 214½ Fifth street; financial secretary, E. Davis, Box No. 584.

*No. 196, Rockford, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers Hall, 309½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 534 Woodlawn ave.; financial secretary, L. C. William-son, 528 W. State street.

*No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Box 286.

*No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade Building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View ave.; recording secretary, Ed A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krah, Lock Box 103.

†No. 199, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 1028 Franklin avenue. President, T. F. Lappin, 4058 Connecticut street; recording secretary, H. J. Matthews, 3009 Manchester avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison street.

*No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie Block, East Commercial avenue. President, W. Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, Jas. O'Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, J. H. Davis, P. O. Box 483.

†No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, J. Tempas, 1024 Sixth street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 N. Division street; financial secretary, U. J. Deuster, 665 Appleton street.

†No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle Building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

*No. 203, Champaign, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday night, at Odd Fellows Building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ills.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 109 W. Vine street.

†No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets every Monday at Trader's and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, F. C. Roetsel, 112 South Center street; recording secretary, H. S. Copeland, 198 Linden avenue; financial secretary, H. F. Shultis, 326 S. Center street.

*No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and West Main streets. President, E. Osborn, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Greenwood avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 410 South Blackstone street.

*No. 206, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m., in K. O. T. M. Hall, corner Third and Court streets. President, Peter Hovis, financial secretary, H. Ed Herrmann, 28 South B street.

*No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday, at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, Frank Ellison, 229 South Sutter street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Lee, 539 South American street; financial secretary, James R. Wagner, 608 West Park street.

*No. 208, Muscatine, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

*No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at hall on the corner Broadway and Third streets. President, J. W. Abshire, 1930 Spear street; recording secretary, Nate Costenborder, 320 Race street; financial secretary, Chas. M. Ray, Rural Route No. 1.

†No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Hall, S. New York

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avenue. President, William Buckingham. C. 7, Champion Ap.; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio ave.; financial secretary, C. H. Towne, 1515 Pacific ave.

†No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario ave.; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

†No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at Joseph's Hall, southwest corner of Twelfth and Vine streets. President, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 1125 Jackson street; financial secretary, W. B. Kelley, Norwood, O.

*No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Brien's Hall, corner Hastings and Homer streets. President, Geo. Cowling, 152 Dufferin, E.; recording secretary, S. H. Harrison, 528 Hamilton street; financial secretary, A. E. McCartney, 518 Powell street.

*No. 214, Olean, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, S. D. Harding; recording secretary, E. E. Allen, 607 West State street; financial secretary, T. E. Delinger, 128 South Twelfth street.

*No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday night, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, Chas. Rowe, Box 874; recording secretary, Dan Queviteon, General Delivery; financial secretary, S. X. Callahan, Box 165.

*No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets every Thursday at Lineman Hall, 815½ Frederick street. President, A. D. Faught, St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, R. L. Woods, 815 Cherry street; financial secretary, R. L. Wood, 815 Cherry street.

†No. 217, Seattle Wash.—Meets Mondays at Waitresses Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, H. A. Patton, 3815 Ashwood avenue; recording secretary, Daniel Buck, 1418 Sixth avenue; financial secretary, E. A. Clarke, 132 Warren avenue.

*No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every alternate Monday night at Leslie Hall, Chestnut street. President, F. B. Schoof, South Main street; recording secretary, R. D. Hilliard, 53 Shanengo street; financial secretary, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio.

*No. 219, Sullivan, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesday night at Electric Plant Building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

†No. 220, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Durand Building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 112 Ninth street; financial secretary, E. A. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street east.

†No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Friday at Rabbs Hall, Pearl street between College and Washington. President, R. Delehanty, Beaumont Trac., L and P Co.; recording secretary, Geo. Mayo, 350 Cypress street; financial secretary, Bruce Reid, 653 Emmett avenue.

*No. 222, Lafayette, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at Brick Masons' Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, F. E. Williams, 418 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, E. S. Klinker, 1615 Tippecanoe street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

†No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, room 114 Arcade Building, 189 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

*No. 224, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Painters Hall, 635½ Central avenue; President, C. J. Hakes; recording secretary D. W. Lyman; financial secretary, D. M. Layman, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

*No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades' Assembly Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, C. H. Baxter, Crawford Flat No. 2; recording secretary, Paul Robinson, Ohio House; financial secretary, D. C. Platt, 502 Chandler street.

†No. 226, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first Thursday at Federation Hall, First and Second streets. President, Bert. Eckenberger, Kenwood Park, Iowa; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; financial secretary, V. J. Gibson, Kenwood Park, Iowa.

†No. 227, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, corner Fourth avenue and 18th street. President, G. W. Brown, 312 North Eighth street; recording secretary, B. C. Jewell, Peoples Tel. Co.; financial secretary, D. Harper, Southern Bell Tel. Co.

*No. 228, Oil City, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

†No. 229, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each week at Building Trades Hall, Elm street. President, W. P. Mitchie, Old City Hotel; recording secretary, Chas. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore street; financial secretary, R. Sheer, 23 Roynton street.

*No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, C. C. McKenzie, Douglas street; recording secretary, Frank R. Shapeland, 29 Mears street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

†No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66 Pearl street. President, A. Montabone; recording secretary, V. L. Faussey, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.—Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Bradt-Yates Building, corner Center and State streets. President, A. Nuttall, 4 Harvard street; recording secretary, C. H. Tinke, 761 E. Liberty street; financial secretary, E. Burnham, 119 Guilderland avenue.

†No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Thursday at Building Labors Hall, over 12 East Huerfano street. President, J. D. Steadman, St. James Hotel; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, 114 N. Weber street; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, 318 N. Wahsatch ave.

†No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Arcade Hall, opp. depot. President, Wm. Armor, 4 Catherine street; recording secretary, S. Fulklestein, 17 and 19 S. Center street; financial secretary, C. A. Sherman, 338 Carrie street.

†No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets Thursday at Joseph's Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets. President, Levi M. Ringle, Joseph's Hall, southwest cor. Twelfth and Vine streets; recording secretary, H. D. Kibby, 132 Saunders street, Mt. Aubin, Cincinnati, Ohio; financial secretary, Joe Early, 2019 Breen street.

*No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

*No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday in each month at Wagner Hall, south corner Erie and Broadway. President, E. E. Falconer, 231 Gregg avenue; recording secretary, J. F. Smith, 323 Franklin street; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh, 240 8th street, Elyria, Ohio.

*No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, E. H. Cienenger, Western Union Telegraph Office; recording secretary, J. N. Welch, Western Union Co.; financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street.

No. 239, Newark, N. J.—Electric fixture fitters, wiremen, and hangers—Meets first and third Thursday at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 104 Hunterdon st.

No. 240, Philadelphia, Pa.—Telephone.—Meets every Thursday at Morning Star Hall, corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets. President, Joseph Stern, 2840 W. Albert street; recording secretary, John Boone, 2330 Coral street; financial

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secretary, G. D. Loudenslager, 1209 Jefferson street.

*No. 241, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday night at United Trades Council Hall, 234 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, Harry Toot; 10 Hawken street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 911 West Third street.

*No. 242, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' Building, cor. South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16 Syndicate Block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers Building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers Building.

*No. 243 Vincennes, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Building, corner Second and Broadway street. President, Joe Eheart; recording secretary, Lester Johnson, 210 Vallmer street; financial secretary, C. F. Green, 621 North Seventh street.

*No. 244, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 293; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East Mauch Chunk, Box 282; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

*No. 245, Toledo, O.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcaheys Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, Harry Hunt, 315 Locust street; recording secretary, Jas. Shea, 226 Platte street; financial secretary, Jacob Snyder, 536 South Erie street.

*No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Druids' Hall, North Fourth street. President, S. M. Richards, 100 South street; recording secretary, J. R. McCoy, 774 Lincoln avenue; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, corner High and South streets.

*No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Arthur E. Sparks, 20 Cora street; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 340 Paige street.

*No. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 157 West Wotter street; recording secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 89 E. Second street; financial secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 89 E. Second street.

*No. 249, St. Catharines, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, each month, at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ont.

*No. 250 San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday in Phelan Hall, corner First and Post streets. President, J. R. Kamp, 14 East San Fernando streets; recording secretary, Nick Cooper, 397 West San Carlos street; financial secretary, J. W. Hilton, No. 57 South Seventh street.

*No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters Hall, 112½ W. Banague streets. President, B. R. Brown, P. O. Box 248; recording secretary, Vernon Mullen, P. O. Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248.

*No. 252, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' Building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Hefferman, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Samuel McKinney, 937 Albany street; financial secretary, C. A. Bates, Box 655.

*No. 253, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, E. C. Gleason, 442 Fourth ave. W.; recording secretary, R. E. Gainer, general delivery, Cedar Rapids; financial secretary, C. A. Eisentraut, Iowa Tel. Co.

*No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Switch-board Makers.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchois, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, D. Murphy, Hallett street; financial secretary, Jno. H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

*No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets every Saturday evening Longshoresmen's Hall, corner Ellis avenue and Front street. President, W. M. Hosack, Tremont Hotel; recording secretary, Chas. Branzell, 1112 Sixth street, West; financial secretary, O. Scott Tomkins, 220 Seventh avenue, West.

*No. 256, Charleston, W. Va.—Financial secretary, B. F. Weaver, 403 Kanawha st., Charleston.

*No. 257, Jackson, Miss.—Meets every Thursday in Bricklayers' Hall, W. Jackson street. President, J. N. Olson; recording secretary, J. M. Grafton; financial secretary, E. J. Morris, Street R. R. Co.

*No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Building, 63 Washington street. President, John V. Bowers, 53 Capron street, Providence, R. I.; recording secretary, Martin B. Hunt, 33 West Friendship street, Providence, R. I.; financial secretary, John W. Fisher, 169 Bartlett avenue, Edgewood, R. I.

*No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, W. B. Jackson, 6 Bay street, Beverly; recording secretary, C. R. Hale, 403 Summer street, Lynn; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem.

*No. 260, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month in Hibernian Armory, 1022 Calhoun street. President, John T. Somers, 632 Hendricks street; recording secretary, Edward P. Schrantz, 825 Melita street; financial secretary, Leroy Zellers, 1420 Swenney ave.

*No. 261 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—First and third Wednesday, Phythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; recording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 181 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

*No. 262, Pullman, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Arcade Building, 111 Place. President, S. H. Dawney, 6525 Ellis avenue, Chicago; recording secretary, J. A. Larsen, 8928 Coles avenue, South Chicago; financial secretary, M. J. Coleman, 5630 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

*No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Seiler Zimmerman Building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood street.

*No. 264, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Friday of every month at Bartenders Hall, England Block. President, E. C. Ventis, Lennox, Mass.; recording secretary, J. K. Beardsley, 44 Hamlin street, Pittsfield, Mass.; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

*No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets every Monday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 182 South Tenth street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2181 S street; recording secretary, John Sherman, 425 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, George W. Neally, 428 South Thirteenth street.

*No. 266, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, Milo J. Spahr, 312 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, O. L. Gosnell, care of Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company; financial secretary, L. Eiseman, 705 East Fifteenth streets.

*No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month at K. of C. Hall, over Gazette office. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second ave.; recording secretary, J. W. Andry, 534 Mumford street; financial secretary, J. G. Baringer, P. O. Box 184, Scotia, N. Y.

*No. 268, Newport, R. I.—First and third Fridays, at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, C. W. Holm, 14 Bliss Road; recording secretary, W. H. Mitchell, Daily Cottage, Dixon street; financial secretary, F. A. Bloom, 1 Har. 115.00 avenue.

*No. 269, Princeton, Ind.—Meets first and fourth Monday night, on second floor of City Building, Broadway and Prince streets. President, Charles Stevens, Telephone office; recording secretary, Lewis S. Kell, 211 South Seminary

street; financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 109 North Prince street.

*No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays and second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 127 Park Row, New York City. President, G. Fairchild, Benson avenue and Bay, Twenty-second street, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 861 Hancock street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, I. C. Grant, 38 Broadhurst avenue, New York.

*No. 271, Altoona, Pa.—First and third Monday, each month, Carpenter's Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs; financial secretary, L. M. McPherson, 802 Chest. avenue; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 810 Lexington avenue.

*No. 272, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Odd Fellows' Hall Walnut and Houghton streets. President, Frank H. Wright, care of Grayson Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. L. Porter, care of S. W. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, E. F. Jerger, care of Grayson Tel. Co.

*No. 273, Clinton, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Frest, 425 Dewitt street; financial secretary, C. C. Mathiesen, 623 Stockholm street.

*No. 274, Marinette, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, Edwin A. Golden, Wells street; recording secretary, A. LaChance, 912 Elizabeth avenue; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

*No. 275, Muskegon, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Edward Plunkett, 25 Sumner street; recording secretary, W. S. Krebs, 54 Western avenue; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller avenue.

*No. 276, West Superior, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Union Hall, Hammond Block. President, W. W. Kielly, 916 Baxter avenue; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, P. C. Miller, 1901 Butler avenue.

*No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Rellly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

*No. 278, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Rock Island, Ill. President, George Briggs, 2005 Rock Island street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Harry Keys, 1801 Fourth avenue, Rock Island, Ill; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 655 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

*No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—(Machine repairers, dynamo and switchboard tenders.)—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 83 E. Madison st., Hall 7. President, S. Bennett 1587 West Twelfth street; recording secretary, S. A. Hoemann, 44 Win drop Place; financial secretary, Jas. A. Pepper, 178 Dearborn avenue.

*No. 280, Hammond, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, Geo. Larson, Sibley street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 271 Michigan avenue; financial secretary, Harry Hill, 430 Indiana ave.

*No. 281, New Orleans, La.—Meets first Friday in each month at McMahon's Hall, Dryades street, near Calliope. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 First street; recording secretary, P. Radlet, 1510 N. Robinson street; financial secretary, Geo. Lorrick, 6115 Laurel street.

*No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—President, P. Sullivan; 3733 Wallace street; recording secretary, E. Kelly, 5018 Aberdeen street; financial secretary, A. Fawcett, 6638 Halsted street.

*No. 283 San Francisco, Cal.—Meet every Tuesday, at Alcazar Building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, H. Wolfe, 333 Minna street; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108½ Fell street; financial secretary, William Coyle, 1726 Twelfth ave., south.

*No. 284 Rochester, N. Y.—(Station men.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each

month, Snelder's Hall, 14 North Water street. President, George M. Lampman, 72 Glasgow street; recording secretary, W. J. K. Sutherland, 47 Elm street; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 65 Davis street.

*No. 285, Lynn, Mass.—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

*No. 286, New Albany, Ind.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market street. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, C. L. Biel, 1103 Oak street; financial secretary, J. P. Elliott, 528 Culb avenue.

*No. 287, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday evening in hall located at No. 287 N. 9th street. President, C. H. Wier, 2311 South Mole street; recording secretary, T. W. Carroll, West Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, George F. Shaffer, 818 North Twelfth street.

*No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, W. J. Braydon, 1202 Bluff street; recording secretary, H. J. Miller, 409 W. Fourth; financial secretary, Brickley, Chas. P. O. Box 764.

*No. 290, Danville, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, East Main street. President, J. A. Webster, Central Union Telephone Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Manning, Central Union Telephone Co.; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

*No. 291, Boise City, Idaho.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, W. W. Moore, Thirteenth and Eastman streets; recording secretary, James D. McCune, Pacific Hotel; financial secretary, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525.

*No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, S. L. Ackerman, 1600 Fifth avenue north; recording secretary, Wm. G. H. Riach, 108 Washington avenue south; financial secretary, G. W. Lee, 924 Plymouth avenue, North.

*No. 293, North Adams, Mass.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m., at Sullivan Block, sMain street. President, Fred. W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

*No. 294, Muncie, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Union Labor Hall, Room 2, corner Walnut and Main streets. President, Clyde Zeek; recording secretary, Orvil Overcash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 405 Wheeling avenue.

*No. 295, Natchez, Miss.—President, L. T. Moore; financial secretary, C. R. Foreman, 209 South Broadway.

*No. 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Meets first and third Monday evening each month, at 405 Main street. President, Jno. McAbee, 9 Cannon street; recording secretary, Fred Wiggins, 35 Market street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostrom, 85 Market street.

*No. 297, Piqua, Ohio.—Meets second and Fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street, Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, J. S. Parlett, No. 8 West street, Troy, Ohio.

*No. 299, Camden, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Northwest corner Seventh and Burch streets. President, William Fullerton, Pavonia, N. J.; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 800 Kimber street.

*No. 300, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday, at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, Albert Long, Fulton street; recording secretary, Harry Richter, Hoffman street; financial secretary, Frank B. Cahill, Brunswick Hotel.

*No. 301, Texarkana, Ark.—Meets every Wednesday at Union Labor Hall, 216 Pine street. President, H. T. Robertson, 220 Elm street; recording secretary, W. Adams, 220 Elm street; financial secretary, J. E. French, 220 Elm street.

*No. 302, Peoria, Ill.—Meets First and third Tuesdays at 218 Main street. President, E. C. Gregg, 913 First avenue; recording secretary,

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H. C. Lupton, 504 St. James street; financial secretary, L. C. Crawley, 115 Dechman avenue.

*No. 303, Lincoln, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Painters' Hall, East Pulaski street. President, F. E. Taylor, 830 Third street; recording secretary, E. S. Ransdell, 317 South Kickapoo street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

†No. 304, New Haven, Conn.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 77½ Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel street; financial secretary, T. H. Schmolck, 88 Franklin street.

‡No. 305, Fort Wayne, Ind.

*No. 306, Albuquerque, New Mex.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Third and Gold avenue, Carpenter's Hall. President, M. Nash, 216 South Second street; recording secretary, M. N. Sweet, 216 South Second street; financial secretary, E. R. Hotelling, 110 Gold avenue.

*No. 307, Cumberland, Md.—Meets first and third Saturday, K. of P. Hall, 39 Baltimore street. President, J. H. Reid, 29 Frederick street; recording secretary, Michael Gill, Tremont Hotel; financial secretary, R. Snyder, 17 Harrison street.

†No. 308, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday night, 284 Pearl street, opposite post office; President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, L. Cook, 812 Magnolia avenue; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 284 Pearl street.

†No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, Charles Bennett, State and Sixteenth streets; recording secretary, C. Arnold, 22 North Main street, E. St. Louis, Ill.; financial secretary, R. Hartske, 2752 Lafayette ave.

*No. 310, Stamford, Conn.—Meets first Friday of each month, Wm. T. Minor, Post G. A. R. Hall, 48 Park Row. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 221 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook, Conn.; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

*No. 311, Beloit, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Trades Council Hall, Bridge and Third streets. President, Chas. Ford, 774 Brooks street; financial secretary, A. J. Gilbertson, 1039 Prairie avenue.

*No. 312, Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets first and third Mondays at Eagle Hall, corner of First avenue and Center street. President, H. J. Reynolds; recording secretary, W. E. Mittenberger, P. O. Box 512.

*No. 313, Wilmington, Del.—Meets every Friday at 206 E. Fourth street, Fourth and French streets. President, Wm. MacKenzie, 809 South Harrison street; recording secretary, George Senior, 313 Tatmall street; financial secretary, Geo. T. Lyon, 422 E. Fifth street.

*No. 314, Tyler, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

†No. 315, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday in every month. President, E. Schweiker, 1975 N. Ashland avenue; recording secretary, C. B. Hopkins, 819 North Artesian avenue; financial secretary, J. Liebrich, 3632 LaSalle street.

*No. 316, Ogden, Utah.—Meets every Saturday, Union Labor Hall, Twenty-fourth, between Washington and Grant street. President, W. R. Jackson, P. O. Box 44; recording secretary, E. F. Bellivir, Box 44; financial secretary, Geo. M. Stoddard, Box 44.

*No. 317, Ashland, Ky.—Meets Tuesday night at Central Labor Hall, corner Fifteenth and Greenup streets. President, S. Coulgrove; financial secretary, M. M. Argabrite, 115 West Winchester avenue.

†No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Independent Hall, 718 Gay street. President, J. G. Harrison, Spring street; recording secretary, John McCarroll,

Market Square; financial secretary Jess Waters, 712 Campbell street.

†No. 319, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at K. of L. Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, George E. Plenan, 5 Gray street, Mt. Wash. Pittsburg, Pa.; recording secretary, Wm. G. Connie, 2511 Hallett street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kelly, 305 Wood street.

*No. 320, Paris, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Roundtree Building, North Main street. President, J. G. Sullivan; recording secretary, W. N. Banta; financial secretary, J. R. Hancock, Vineyard Hotel.

*No. 321, La Salle, Ill.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neill's Hall, 845 First street. President, Thomas Heffron, La Salle, Ill.; recording secretary, Noxie Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Jos. B. Skovare, 328 Second street.

*No. 322, Kokomo, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at I. I. C. Co. Hall, corner Union and High streets. President, E. C. Vaughn, 272 S. Buckeye street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Martzolf, 81 W. Mulberry street; financial secretary, Glen Hockett, 150 East Walnut street.

*No. 323, Fairmont, W. Va.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, general delivery; recording secretary, T. N. Bennet, Fairmont general delivery; financial secretary, George E. Allard, Box 607, Fairmont, W. Va.

*No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera Block). President, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street; recording secretary, Birt Staute, 203 South Lambert street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 403 South Lambert street.

*No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m. at C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, R. P. Noble, 18 New street; financial secretary, W. J. Bidwell, 120 Washington St.

*No. 326, Connellsville, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Plumbers' Hall, No. 108 North Pittsburg street. President, Alex. Angus, Connellsville; recording secretary, Frank Buttermore, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, G. S. McClay, 118 N. Pittsburg street.

*No. 327, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets first and third Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish; recording secretary, J. E. Chambers; financial secretary, Stephen L. Harman, P. O. Box 451.

*No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West 1st between Bridge and Oneida street. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 89 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

*No. 329, Shelbyville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, Public Square. President, W. J. Smith, 143 East Walker street; recording and financial secretary, Alfred C. Lee, Second street.

†No. 330, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 1333 Grand ave. President, Henry Hollingbarger, 1710 Grand ave; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 818 East Seventeenth street; financial secretary, G. V. Tudhope, Missouri and Kansas Tel.

*No. 331, Long Branch, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, 174 Union ave.; recording secretary, John A. Brokaw, 31 Washington street; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch, N. J.

*No. 332, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Meets Tuesday night, at La Londe Block, Ashmun streets. President, Dave Howey, 235 Ridge street; recording secretary, R. McClamchey, 508 Spruce street; financial secretary, C. Van Dusen, 809 Young street.

*No. 333, Emporia, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 So. West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant

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street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 So. Merchant street.

*No. 334, **Whetcom, Wash.**—Financial secretary, G. L. Crews, 1431 Humbolt street.

*No. 335, **Springfield, Mo.**—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows Hall, 802 Boonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 604 South street; recording secretary, R. T. Brennan, 433 S. Main street; financial secretary, C. A. Hoag, 953 S. Jefferson street.

*No. 336, **Oskaloosa, Iowa.**—Meets first and second Tuesdays, at Engineer's Hall, West High avenue. President, Jos. Pailing, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teos, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

*No. 337, **Chicago, Ill.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Dewey Hall, 70 Adams street. President, W. J. Foley, 240 North Kedzie avenue; recording secretary, H. C. Sharp, 5920 Princeton avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Clark, 6505 Woodlawn avenue.

*No. 338, **Denison, Tex.**—Meets every first and third Thursdays at Labor Hall, 202½ W. Main street. President, Jack Cleveland, care of G. Co. Tel. Co.; recording and financial secretary, J. W. Acree, 101 East Day street.

*No. 339, **Sterling, Ill.**—Meets first and third Wednesday at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President, Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 165 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue, Sterling, Ill.

*No. 340, **Sacramento, Cal.**—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Curtis, 1318½ Sixteenth street; financial secretary, F. H. Bennett, 614 Sixteenth street.

*No. 341, **Ottawa, Ill.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; recording secretary, J. H. Brown, 1225 Phelps street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.;

*No. 342, **New Brighton, Pa.**—Meets Thursday, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, W. H. Irons, Third street, Beaver, Pa.; recording secretary Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

*No. 343, **Norwich, Conn.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Shetucket street. President, R. M. Kittson, Woodmansee avenue; recording secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street; financial secretary, W. H. Hall, 87 Cliff street.

*No. 344, **New London, Conn.**—Meets first and third Friday at Bacon Block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

*No. 345, **Mobile, Ala.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, W. O. Segraves, care of Southern Bell T. & T. Company; recording secretary, C. E. Hooks, care of W. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. L. L. Eastburn, Elmira street, second door east of Charles street.

*No. 346, **Fort Smith, Ark.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, Nat. Graham, 21 N. Twelfth street; recording secretary E. M. Wright, 819 N. Fifth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 S. Eleventh and H streets.

*No. 347, **Peru, Ind.**—Meets first and third Friday at Teamster's Hall, Petty Block. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Fifth street; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 217 E. Fifth street; financial secretary, Wm. Odum, 92 E. Eighth street.

*No. 348, **Greenville, Tex.**—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 216 N. Stonewall street; recording secretary, W. Brame; financial secretary, C. M. Christopher.

*No. 349, **Bangor, Me.**—Meets every Wednesday at Lewis Block, 121 Main street, Room 1,

President, B. P. Nickerson, 235 Center street; recording and financial secretary, J. C. Smith, 175 Ohio street.

*No. 350, **Hannibal, Mo.**—Meets second and fourth Monday at Barlanders Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, Lawson Steadman, 308 North Third street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Rock street; financial secretary, Harry Janes, 211 Center street. ()

*No. 351, **Meriden, Conn.**—Meets first and third Wednesday each month, at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Charles Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

*No. 352, **Lansing, Mich.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Evans, 734 Shaw street, west; financial secretary, J. D. Mosher, 535 Larch, north; recording secretary, C. Edington, 111 Short street.

*No. 353, **Toronto, Can.**—Meets first and third Mondays, at Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets. President, D. Mathieson, 32 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, Jno. Ferguson, 275 Lansdowne avenue.

*No. 354, **Salt Lake City, Utah.**—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., I. B. E. W. Hall, First, South and Main streets. President, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, A. N. Thomas, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, Robert Burns, P. O. Box 213.

*No. 355, **Pittsburg, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Thursday at First National Bank Building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigginton, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box, 217, East Pittsburg.

*No. 356, **Kansas City, Mo.**—Meets every Monday, in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1333 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 Grand avenue; financial secretary, J. B. Schriber, 208 West Fifteenth street.

*No. 357, **Pittston, Pa.**—Meets first Thursday after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler Block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, E. L. Rowan, 282 William street, Pittston.

*No. 358, **Perth Amboy, N. J.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall, Stricker's Building, 138 Smith street. President, V. Christofferson, 137 Fayette street; recording secretary, Geo. Skirm, 161 Washington street; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East avenue.

*No. 359, **Iron Mountain, Mich.**—Meets first Thursday, Spencer Hall, 122 W. B street. President, Quirin Stephany, 168 E Ludington street; recording secretary, E. W. Mason, 219 E. A street; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

*No. 360, **Sioux Fall, S. D.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Hall, Syndicate Block. President, M. G. Lacy; recording secretary, Wm. Waples; financial secretary, F. B. Harris, 1125 East Ninth street.

*No. 361, **Lawrence, Kans.**—President, Joseph Badsky; financial secretary, J. B. Ellis, 521 Mississippi street.

*No. 362, **Kankakee, Ill.**—Meets every Monday at German I. O. O. F. Hall, 204 Court street. President, F. E. Jeffers, Hospital, Illinois; recording secretary, H. H. Boysen, 162 Dearborn avenue; financial secretary, C. C. Riley, 108 Rosewood avenue.

*No. 363, **Montgomery, Ala.**—Recording secretary, Eugene Goodisoy, 103 Clethron Ave.

*No. 364, **Guthrie, Okla.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 119 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

*No. 365, **Fulton, Mo.**

*No. 366, **Allentown, Pa.**—Meets first and third Sundays. President, J. S. Hoffman, recording

secretary, Charles Hoffman, 1315 Court street; financial secretary, John F. Ganey, 183 Tilgham.

¶ No. 367.—St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2.20 p. m. President, C. A. Hose, 1927 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; recording secretary, C. A. Liles, Madison, Ill.; financial secretary, G. E. Sutter, 4608 Cook avenue.

¶ No. 368.—New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Thomas C. Lowe, 2558 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, Jas. S. Wellington, 228 W. 180th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarty, 202 E. 96th Street.

¶ No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second. President, L. Rosenfield, R. F. D. No. 2, Sta. E.; recording secretary, J. A. Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, Dave Butterfield, 1767 Wilson avenue.

¶ No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every first and third Saturday at Council of Labor Hall, No. 3, 488½ South Spring street. President, C. R. Holmes, 714 Tehama street; recording secretary, C. E. Gough, 634 S. Grand; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

¶ No. 371, Redding, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold street.

¶ No. 372, Boone, Iowa.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

¶ No. 373, Onedia, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner of James and Elm streets. President, Irving B. Hawkins, 40 Seneca street; recording secretary, P. Lamont Barr, Elm street; financial secretary, Henry Gasler, Boston street.

¶ No. 374, Escanaba, Mich.—Meets every first and third Friday evenings at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, Geo. Roemer, 916 Well avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Helligenthal, 1511 Ayer street; financial secretary, Wm. Helligenthal, 1511 Ayer street.

¶ No. 375, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President, M. P. Gadulis; recording secretary, W. D. Vandusen; financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 McCarty street.

¶ No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at Electrical Headquarters, 196 Washington street. President, A. J. Mielke, 196 E. Washington street; recording secretary, Jno. Luebke, 196 Washington street; financial secretary, Thos. Queenan, 196 Washington street.

¶ No. 377, Norristown, Pa.—President, Wm. S. Miller, 630 Cherry street; financial secretary, E. E. Godschalk, 202 E. Oak street.

¶ No. 378, Denver, Colo.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m., Room 218 Charles Block, corner of Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, P. P. Bennett, 1431 Sixteenth street; recording secretary, S. H. Cleary, 1317 Glenorm street; financial secretary, A. C. Winsch, 742 South Twelfth street.

¶ No. 379, Greensburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month, at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, A. R. Mott, Franklin street; recording secretary, M. McLaughlin, 219 N. Main street; financial secretary, H. E. Peters.

¶ No. 380, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Station men—Meets every second and fourth Monday at Emporium Building, 11 West First South Street. President, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana avenue; recording secretary, T. C. Husbands, P. O. Box 971; financial secretary, T. C. Husbands, P. O. Box 971.

¶ No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Fixture hangers—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Koch's Hall, 104 Randolph street. President, C. M. Hall, 185 Indiana street; recording secretary, O. H. Owens,

South Harvey, Ill.; financial secretary, O. A. Lawson, 449 Cornelia street.

¶ No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night, at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, F. D. Cooper, Southern Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Blease, Wm. Perry Electrical Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Jones, South Carolina Glass Works.

¶ No. 383, Mattoon, Ill.—President; Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

¶ No. 384, Sydney, Nova Scotia—Meets every second Wednesday of each month at C. M. B. A. Hall, George street, Sydney, C. B. President, S. C. De Witt, Sydney, N. S.; recording secretary, Oscar L. Boyd, P. O. Box 415; financial secretary, J. P. Gallant, P. O. Box 415.

¶ No. 385 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays at Bugbee Hall. President, R. H. Morris, 167 Prospect street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, J. J. McCrillas, 259 South Broadway.

¶ No. 386, New Iberia, La.—Meets first Friday of each month, corner Main and Corinne streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Brouard.

¶ No. 387, Freeport, Ill.—President, C. L. Guion, 95 Cottonwood street; financial secretary, Chas. Kunz, 53 Ottawa street.

¶ No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—President, C. M. Parkhill; recording secretary, D. E. Bostick; financial secretary, J. L. Turner.

¶ No. 389, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesday, in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

¶ No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—Meets Thursday at Electrical Workers Hall, 337 Bedford street. President, Robert Fundenberg, 518½ Vine street; recording secretary, H. W. Apel, 531 Franklin street; financial secretary, F. W. Buchanan, 248 Adam street.

¶ No. 391, Meridian, Miss.—President, I. H. McArthur; financial secretary, W. J. Dalton, Box 70.

¶ No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, J. W. Lindsey, Lynd House; recording secretary, J. Seymour Scott, 18 Ingalls ave.; financial secretary, Robert Grant, Lynd House.

¶ No. 393, Detroit, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday, in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, George A. Dunkers, 478 Elmwood avenue; recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 369 Cass avenue; financial secretary, C. W. Guinness, 505 Trumbull avenue.

¶ No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, D. D. Ehle, 60 Washington street; financial secretary, Thos. H. Mohan, 1 School street.

¶ No. 395, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge ave.; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

¶ No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem Building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Marriot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

¶ No. 397, Quebec, Canada. Meets first and third Monday of each month at Montcalm Hall, Montcalm Market. President, Elzear L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Boret, 18 Levis street.

¶ No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at I. O. U. W. Hall, corner

First street and Fifth avenue, south. President, G. Gehrenback, St. Cloud, Minn.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 618 Sixth avenue, south.

*No. 399, Portland, Me.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington Block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, Edward Tenney, 22 Paris street; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 36 Lancaster street.

*No. 400, Ottawa, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water street.

*No. 401, Burlington, Iowa.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters Hall, Third and Jefferson street. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

†No. 402, Portchester, N.Y.—Meets every first and third Monday nights at 8 each month, at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy; P. O. Box 240, Port Chester, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. C. Irving, Greenwich, Conn.

*No. 403, Meadville, Pa.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Water street and Mead avenue. President, Fred A. Berg, 732 Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. A. Cummings, Park avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Simpson, Phoenix Hotel.

No. 404, Denver, Colo.—(Winders)—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles Building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

*No. 405, Houghton, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Union Hall, Sheldon street. President, John Crawford, Houghton; recording secretary, W. M. Bates, Houghton; financial secretary, E. J. Porter, Houghton.

*No. 406, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, Adelma A. Holcomb, Box 346.

*No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Siegel's Hall, N. Third streets. President, O. H. Stewert, 339 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, G. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

*No. 408, Missoula, Mont.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Fireman's Hall, West Main street. President, J. B. Ashley, Missoula, Mont.; recording and financial secretary, C. H. Christensen, 805 East Front street.

*No. 409, Ithaca, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, W. W. Hardinger, South Cayuga street; recording secretary, J. W. Spaulding, 513 Willow avenue; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 505 South Albany street.

†No. 410, Albany, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 P. M., Laventall Building, Hounds avenue and South Pearl street. President, C. F. Mull, 461 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y.; financial secretary, W. F. Sanderson, Renalear, N. Y.; recording secretary, G. W. White, 1627 Second avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

*No. 411, Warren, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at Amalgamated Association Hall. President, E. S. Kelley, North Second avenue; recording secretary, George P. Hardy, C. D. and P. Tel., Niles, Ohio; financial secretary, S. F. Messer, North Second avenue.

*No. 412, Mankato, Minn.—Meets Thursday night of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Lestic, 327 E. Vine street, Mankato, Minn.; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth

street, Mankato, Minn.; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, box 140, Mankato, Minn.

*No. 413, Manila, P. I.—President, Wm. Wirt, Box 547; financial secretary, C. H. Hulbert, Box 547.

*No. 414, Macon, Ga.—Financial secretary, J. R. Hoffer, 556 Second street.

*No. 415, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. P. Hall. President, F. P. Edlind, 216 E. Sixteenth street; recording secretary, H. J. Gallivan; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, box 530.

†No. 416, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Elect Hall, 114½ W. Fifth street. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 720 Main street—Main and Louis; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 118 E. Isabell street.

*No. 417, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

*No. 418, Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Meets second, third and fourth Monday nights at Franks Place, Main street, between Second and Third. President, Roscoe Combs, Mt. Vernon; recording and financial secretary, J. C. Maler, 328 Lower Sixth street.

*No. 419, Jacksonville, Ill.—President, P. Traube; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1018 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelas.

*No. 420, Moberly, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday night of each month at Lincoln G. A. H., Reed street. President, Riley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

*No. 421, Watertown, N. Y.—President, G. B. Dickerson; financial secretary, Wm. C. Anderson, 1 Arlington street.

*No. 422, Hackensack, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, D. T. Evans; recording secretary, Bert M. Pratt, 52 Main street; financial secretary, Walter Kingsley, Kansas street.

†No. 423, Montreal, P. Q.—Meets First and Third Friday each month, at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 81½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoinette street.

†No. 424, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., Weingert's Hall, 238 Fourth street. President, Wm. Mc. Fadden, Soldier's Home; recording secretary, J. W. Daley, 486 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, J. V. Field, 459 Sixth avenue.

†No. 425, Wilmington, Del.—Meets first, third and fifth Fridays of each month, northeast corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, Isaac A. Gray, 1103 Shallowcross avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.

†No. 426, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at Harmony Hall, corner First avenue and Mineral street. President, Jos. Kain, 463 Clinton street; recording secretary, Frank Zimney, 954 Eighth avenue; financial secretary, Charles Nauertz, 648 Madison street, rear.

†No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday, at Electrical Workers' Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, J. D. Valentine, 411 W. Canedy street; recording secretary, A. H. Barth, 615 E. Jackson street; financial secretary, R. W. Berry, 916 E. Edwards street.

No. 428, Bakersfield, Cal.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1803 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker.

No. 429, Columbus, Ga.—President, John Ralph, Automatic Tel. Company; financial secretary, C. A. Sides, Automatic Tel. Company.

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*No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m., of the month, at Trades Labor Hall, Fourth and Main streets. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy street; financial secretary, J. J. O'Brien, Niles Block, Broad street.

*No. 431, Frederick, Md.—Meets every first and second Saturday in the month at Farmer Hall at West Patrick street. President, H. H. Evans; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

*No. 432, Eau Claire, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, George Headwick, 245 Barloud street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 943 Madison street; financial secretary, Louis Marsh, 521 Congress street.

*No. 433, Fremont, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Germonade's Hall, corner of Park and Napoleon street. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

*No. 434, Douglas, Ariz.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, F. C. Farrington-care Douglas Imp. Co.

*No. 435, Marion, Ohio.—Meets every Saturday at Central Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, R. C. Owens, Ola street; recording secretary, Sylvester Rowe, 269 North Oak street; financial secretary, Fred Rowe, 269 North Oak street.

*No. 436, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade and Labor Council Hall at 160 Main street. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy street; financial secretary, Jno. O'Brien, 26 Broad street.

*No. 437, Fall River, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, general delivery.

*No. 438, Greater New York, N. Y. (Electrical car workers)—Meets every Friday, at 67 St. Marks place. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5901 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

*No. 439, Alliance, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, corner Main and Seneca streets. President John McCaskey, R. F. D. No. 2; recording secretary, A. V. Stanley, 213 W. Main street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, cor. Union and W. Main street.

*No. 440, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes.

*No. 441, Janesville, Wis.—President, James Frosher, Janesville; recording secretary, Ed. Barren, Janesville; financial secretary, James Shuler, Janesville.

*No. 442, Spartansburg, S. C.—Financial secretary, Fred Schueler, care of So. Bell Tel. Co.

*No. 443, Key West, Fla.—Meets every first and third Tuesday at Key West Electric Company Plant. President, H. Z. Lee, Key West Electric Company; recording secretary, J. H. Harris, 809 Galveston street; financial secretary, E. E. Larkin, Key West Electric Company.

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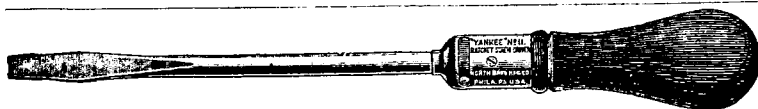
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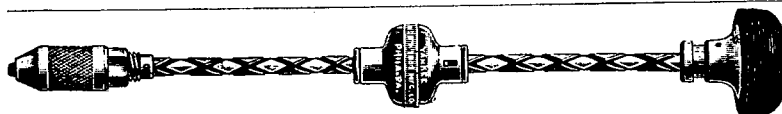
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